

Gorbachev opens youth festival

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev presided over the Olympics-style opening of the 12th World Youth Festival on Saturday, surveying a colourful parade by some 20,000 delegates. Tanned after a two-week vacation, Mr. Gorbachev sat with the 10 other Moscow-based members of the ruling politburo at the huge Lenin Stadium to view a display that resembled the opening parade for the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Trumpets sounded and thousands of coloured balloons floated into a partly cloudy sky to launch a three-hour parade of the world's youth. Mr. Gorbachev later spoke to the crowd. About 9,000 of the 100,000 people turned out to watch the parade. The festival's motto, "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship" — in English and French.

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'French kidnap victims well treated'

PARIS (AP) — French Socialist Parliamentary Deputy Gerard Bapt said Saturday after returning from Beirut he had learned the four French hostages held there were in the hands of "elements belonging to a single group" and were "being well treated." Mr. Bapt, president of the National Assembly's France-Lebanon Friendship Group, said the information came from Hussein Hussein, speaker of the Lebanese national assembly. Mr. Bapt told a press conference that a leading aide to Shite leader Nabih Berri, whom he identified only as Dr. Berro, had told him that some of the hostages "might be able to write to their families" but added he was not told which hostages were involved. Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas was quoted Saturday as saying the four French hostages will be freed soon.

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Mascobia prisoners to continue strike

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian prisoners in Mascobia prison in occupied Jerusalem said they would continue their week-old hunger-strike in protest against the inhuman conditions in their cells. The Palestine news agency Wafa reported Saturday. In a statement they issued Friday, the prisoners asked the prison administration to respond immediately to their demands, which included health care, improving the quality of food and permitting them to receive clothes and cultural, literary and scientific books, in addition to increasing the number of visits by relatives and duration of visits.

OIC-U.N. meeting set for Tuesday

JEDDAH (AP) — The first coordination meeting between the 45 member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the United Nations will be held July 30 and 31 in Geneva, it was reported here Saturday. Senior OIC and U.N. officials will be reviewing the existing cooperation between the two organisations and suggest means to improve it. Seven of the U.N. agencies have signed memoranda of agreements with different OIC bodies to cooperate in the fields of food security and agriculture, development of science and technology, promotion of mechanism for investments and joint ventures, eradication of illiteracy and assistance of refugees.

U.S. not to release M.E. arms study

WASHINGTON (USA) — The Reagan administration does not plan to make public the study it has just completed on arms transfers in the Middle East, a State Department spokesman said Friday. Some members of Congress were briefed on the classified study earlier this week and spokesman Charles Redman acknowledged that, "an unclassified portion pertains to a very short executive summary. But it is not our intention to release either the study or the summary at this point."

Soares to run for presidency

LISBON (R) — Outgoing Prime Minister Mario Soares Saturday accepted a unanimous call by a special congress of his Socialist Party to stand for the presidency of Portugal in elections next January. An elated Soares told the 5,000-strong convention: "This time, without hesitation or ambiguities, I say yes." Mr. Soares, 60, had not been due to declare himself formally until after general elections set for Oct. 6.

Bomb hoax on Cathay Pacific plane

FRANKFURT (AP) — A Cathay Pacific airliner enroute from London to Bahrain was diverted to Frankfurt early Saturday after a bomb threat, but no bomb was found, an airline spokesman said. The Boeing 747, with 360 people aboard, landed at Frankfurt airport at 1:30 a.m. local time (2330 GMT Friday) and was searched for several hours. Cathay Pacific spokesman Martin Wolff said:

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King calls for new 'constructive alliance' to tackle Arab issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has said that efforts to convene an extraordinary Arab summit appear to have collapsed and called on Arab states to form "a new constructive alliance" to address critical problems confronting the Arab World.

In an interview with the New York Times published Saturday, King Hussein also said he was confident that the U.S. would agree to meet a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation whose Palestinian members were nominated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The King's interview was the first since Jordan had passed on to the U.S. a list of names of prospective Palestinian delegates for talks between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. The talks are expected to take place in Amman as soon as the American administration approves the Palestinian delegates.

The King said in the interview that Jordan and the PLO would not submit fresh names of Palestinians in case the U.S. rejected the already proposed names. "We have done our best; now it is up to the United States," he said. The New York Times quoted another unnamed Jordanian official as saying that the PLO had made what he described as "a very good faith effort". Although the King did not elaborate on his call on Arab countries to form a new alliance, his statement was the first announcement by an Arab leader that efforts to hold an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the Palestinian question on July 29 had collapsed.

Jordan has been one of the strongest proponents of the summit and the King said that such a meeting was imperative to discuss vital issues, including Shite militia attacks against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and the continuing isolation of Egypt by Arab states. The summit was proposed by King Hassan of Morocco following fierce fighting between the Lebanese Shite Amal militia and Palestinians besieged in three refugee camps in Beirut in May and June. Efforts to convene the summit floundered due to strong objections by Syria and Libya. "We simply cannot go on like this," the King said. Two weeks ago, the King told a group of Egyptian journalists who accompanied President Hosni Mubarak on a short visit here that Jordan can no longer tolerate seeing "a minority obstructing the will of the majority". He also said that Jordan was going to contact other Arab states in order to put an end to the situation.

Bodies of twenty-two Palestinians discovered near Sabra

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The bodies of 22 Palestinians have been discovered in a disused well near a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut, security sources said Saturday. The corpses were those of people killed in fighting between Lebanese Shite militiamen and Palestinians at the city's three Palestinian camps in May and June, said the sources, quoted by Reuters.

The discovery was made by chance Friday when the body of a Palestinian camp official, Jihad Lubani, was found near the well, close to Sabra refugee camp. Mr. Lubani, missing since the start of the fighting, appeared to have been killed within the past week, they said. The bodies had been placed in the well after the end of hostilities when no relatives came forward to claim them, the sources said. All 23 bodies were buried Saturday. In South Lebanon, Palestinian refugee camps in the port city of Sidon were quiet Saturday after the slayings of four PLO men raised fears of bloody clashes between rival forces.

In a move that eased tensions between feuding factions the Palestine national salvation front of Col. Saeed Musa issued a statement "strongly" condemning the Thursday night killings. Col. Musa's breakaway army, backed by Syria and opposed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, also warned that any bloodshed between rival guerrillas "will serve none but the enemy". "We intend to strike with an iron hand against whoever conspires against our people and our cause," the statement, issued by the front's office in Ein Al Hilweh camp on the outskirts of Sidon, said. It also urged an end to rumour-mongering among refugees and guerrillas about the slayings and urged supporters to hunt down the killers and "hand them over to the people to be judged."

The four Arafat loyalists were slain on Thursday night in Mieh Mieh camp near Sidon, one of two United Nations-run settlements for some 27,000 refugees and fighters. Palestinian and Lebanese leaders blamed Israeli agents for the slayings. The men's bloodied bodies were found by police Friday morning in an orange Opel saloon. Police said the men had been evidently tortured, bound by their feet and hands and shot several times each in the head. Sidon unites to mourn killings, page 2

Lebanon Muslims seek joint strategy towards peace plan

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese Muslim spiritual and political leaders held talks Saturday on a common strategy for a proposed Syrian-sponsored peace conference with their Christian counterparts to end 10 years of civil war. The green line, which curves Beirut up into mostly Christian east and mainly Muslim western sectors, was calm for the fourth straight day after months of artillery duels by warring militias. The all-Muslim talks were held behind closed doors as Beirut newspapers reported that three key political figures — President Amin Gemayel, Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini and Prime Minister Rashid Karami — are due to meet next week to explore ways of reviving a national dialogue. Mr. Gemayel was also reported by aides to be sending a top envoy, Communications Minister Joseph Hashem, to Syria with a message for President Hafez Al Assad endorsing support for an early national reconciliation conference in Damascus and naming suggested Christian negotiators. Syria has some 25,000 troops in Lebanon to try to keep several irregular armies from fighting each other for control of the country. Mr. Assad, seen as the major powerbroker between the feuding factions, played a vital role at President Ronald Reagan's request last month in securing the release of 39 American passengers and crew held hostage in Beirut hideouts after the hijacking of a TWA Boeing 727 on June 14.

Israelis set up new 'security' apparatus

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Israeli military command has set up a new "emergency general staff" in the occupied territories to tighten "security" measures and launch a new arrest campaign against Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, according to reports received here Saturday. The Israeli move to set up the new organisation, which reportedly includes senior Israeli army, intelligence and police officials, coincided with a new surge in violence against Arabs by Jewish extremists following the discovery of the bodies of two Israeli schoolteachers in a cave near the northern town of Afula on Friday.

The bodies of 39-year-old Yusef Elihu and 19-year-old Lea Almaki were found dumped in the bottom of a cave near the "green line" that separates Israel's borders from the occupied West Bank. Though there had been no firm evidence to link the killing of the two with Palestinian resistance to the occupation rule, Jewish extremists went on a violent rampage against Arabs and Arab vehicles crossing the "green line" on Friday and according to reports on Saturday 17 Arabs were injured in

the attacks. According to a dispatch by the French news agency AFP, "an atmosphere of Jewish racial anger prevailed in Afula for hours and Arab property suffered heavy damage" in the attacks. AFP added that an unknown number of Arabs were also arrested by Israeli police. The Jewish violence and arrests of Arabs continued despite the fact that many Arabs had joined a manifesto for the killers of the two Israelis and the joint Arab-Jewish Progressive List for Peace issued a strong condemnation of the killing and warned against "racial violence." The Progressive List for Peace includes a number of prominent Arab and Jewish leaders who advocate Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The list was one seat in last year's general elections to the Israeli Knesset (parliament).

The Afula incident also sparked strong protests by Jewish extremist leaders who reiterated their call for death penalty against Palestinians carrying out military operations against the Israeli occupation and for the eviction of the (Continued on page 8)

Hassan II sets summit Aug. 7

RABAT (Agencies) — An extraordinary Arab summit meeting to discuss the Palestinian problem will be held in Morocco Aug. 7, King Hassan II announced at a press conference Saturday. King Hassan's announcement came as a surprise since Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat told Reuters two days ago that plans to hold a summit soon had been suspended.

King Hassan last month proposed a summit in Casablanca to discuss the Palestinian question. Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi suggested it should take place on July 28. King Hassan said Saturday the summit's two agenda points would be to lead the differences inside the Arab World, and to deal with the Palestinian question in the context of the Middle East peace plan established at a summit meeting at Fez in Morocco in September, 1982.

King Hassan has remained chairman of the Arab League since that meeting, the last full summit held in the Arab League.

Four Arab states — Libya, Algeria, Syria and South Yemen — last month opposed a planned summit set for July 13 to find a solution to inter-Arab fighting in Beirut, particularly between the Palestinians and Lebanese militiamen, and other inter-Arab conflicts. It was not immediately known if these four countries had dropped their opposition.

When King Hassan originally issued invitations to the July 13 summit, it was to be held in Casablanca, Morocco's business capital. The site of the Aug. 7 summit was not immediately announced.

Earlier Saturday, Moroccan Premier Mohammed Karim Lamrani flew to Washington for talks with Vice-President George Bush, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and other leaders. Accompanied by a strong military delegation, he was expected to discuss new arms shipments to help Moroccan forces in their 10-year war against the Polisario.

Ugandan army topples Obote in bloodless coup

KAMPALA (Agencies) — Rebel troops Saturday staged a bloodless coup in Uganda and diplomatic sources in Nairobi said President Milton Obote had fled to Kenya.

Thousands of civilians poured into the streets of Kampala to celebrate the coup, which ended four years in power for Mr. Obote and dimmed weeks of unrest in the tribalist army. The coup announcement was broadcast on government radio by a man who identified himself as Second Lieutenant Walter Lacuru. He said the rebellion was staged on behalf of Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello, leader of a mutiny in northern Uganda by members of the Acholi tribe which traditionally forms the backbone of the army. Mr. Obote is from the Langi people.

Brig. Lacuru appealed to Yoweri Museveni, leader of a rebellion against Mr. Obote since 1981, to support the coup. But rebel spokesmen in Nairobi said they had not yet decided how to react and were following events closely.

Eyewitnesses said bomb explosions, gunfire and mortar blasts rocked Kampala for about five minutes Saturday morning as Brig. Okello led his troops through the city in a convoy of some 30 military trucks.

The rebel soldiers took over the post office and central bank and were seen heading towards the Nile mansions, Mr. Obote's official residence, the witnesses said.

There was no immediate word on the whereabouts of Mr. Obote. "It looks as though there has not been any resistance at all to the rebel forces," one witness said. Earlier, the town of Bombo, 30 kilometres north of Kampala, fell to rebel soldiers marching from the north, the witnesses said. Jinja, Uganda's second largest city, 50 kilometres east of the capital, has been cut off, the witnesses (Continued on page 8)



CAR BOOT OF DEATH: Passers-by Friday look at the boot of an Opel car near the entrance to the Palestinian refugee camp of Mieh Mieh near Sidon, South Lebanon, which was found to contain the deadbodies of four supporters of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. (See story on page 2)

Cabinet relaxes regulations on land and real estate dealings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday approved a number of recommendations for legislation and amendments to existing legislations covering land and real estate transactions, land registry fees, purchase of land and real estate by the private sector for the purpose of investment and development, and inheritance and real estate.

Among the recommendations adopted by the Cabinet, which met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, are: — Reduction of land registry fees with the aim of giving special attention to the social circumstances of those dealing with lands and real estate and solving problems of distribution of land resulting from inheritance. The reduction of fees is also aimed at encouraging merger of neighbouring properties and improving their use.

Further exemptions of land sale tax to cover all beneficiaries from housing projects when reg-

istering land sale and purchase transactions. — Documentation of all agreements and contracts covering purchase of apartments, whether constructed or under construction, by registering them in the Land Registry Department to end all disputes and protecting the people engaged in this kind of work. — Implementation of this recommendation, the Cabinet also adopted a revised draft law on land and water by introducing a new contract called "promised sale contract" and will be given an obligatory status when registered at the Land Registry Department. — Reduction of income tax on investments in purchase and sale of land and properties, so that profits gained as a result are exempted up to a certain limit. The recommendation also covers house rents but in different scales in Amman Governorate and other governorates.

with plans approved by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment. The developed projects may also be resold by the concerned company, institution or society within provisions set by the Cabinet.

Broader exemptions for beneficiaries of housing projects belonging to the Housing Corporation, the Social Security Corporation, the Urban Development Corporation and housing societies formed by banks and companies.

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Hamaneh opens training course on information

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab information lacks credibility because it does not deal frankly with citizens and society, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Information Michael Hamaneh said Saturday.

Addressing participants in a six day training course on personal communications methods, which started in Amman Saturday, Mr. Hamaneh said that information is always developing and changing which makes it necessary for all those concerned with information to continue their training and education in order to be able to carry out the tasks entrusted to them.

The course is being organised by the Information Ministry's Communications Development Department in cooperation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Mr. Hamaneh outlined the

importance of the role of information in the next five-year development plan in Jordan and he said that Jordan has only achieved 50 per cent of all the projects included in its previous development plans.

Mr. Hamaneh stressed the importance of the course, describing it as one of the most important courses in the field of information because "training is the missing link from which most of the developing countries suffer."

Dr. Fathi Zaki Butros, the UNESCO representative, also stressed the need to provide suitable opportunities for the information media to enable it perform its role in serving the needs of the five-year development plans.

Taking part in the course are professional personnel from a number of ministries and institutions interested in mass communication, media affairs and information.

Ghor Al Safi Municipality plans development, commercial projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Ghor Al Safi Municipality has awarded a JD 55,800 tender for the construction and asphalt of 25,000 square metres of the town's streets. The municipality has also constructed a boundary wall for the municipality's premises at a cost of JD 17,000, Ghor Al Safi Mayor Mashhour Osheibat said Saturday.

Mr. Osheibat added that the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has approved granting two loans worth a total of JD 187,000 to the municipality to construct 40 stores and a park at Al Ramleh area. He pointed out that the municipality will also construct and asphalt 200,000 square metres of roads next month and

will buy 200 mercury lamps for lighting the town's streets and will construct public yards and car parks. The municipality will construct a slaughterhouse, a crafts area, sewers and embankments for the asphalted roads, Mr. Osheibat said.

Speaking about the municipality's achievements during the year 1984, Mr. Osheibat said the municipality constructed 74,000 square metres of roads at a cost of JD 120,000 and installed 200 mercury bulbs at a cost of JD 4,111. In addition to constructing a commercial market and a building for the municipality at a cost of JD 102,500.



EXPRESS MAIL: Alla, the Royal Jordanian Airlines and the Ministry of Communications Saturday signed an agreement under which Alla will handle the ministry's express mail. According to the agreement, the airline will transport express mail to all countries which have signed agreements with Jordan for the exchange of the service. The agreement delegates Alla as the authority to contract other airlines for destinations which Alla does not serve. The agreement was signed by Alla Director General Mahmoud Jamal Balaz (left) and Ministry of Communications Under Secretary Mansour Iba Tarik (second left).

GFJW members return from Nairobi women's conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Members of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) returned to Amman Friday evening after participating in the non-governmental organisations conference or Forum, which held its discussions as part of the side-tasks of the United Nations Nairobi conference on women.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation, general secretary of the GFJW Munir Khreis told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the delegation participated actively in the forum's workshops which discussed working papers tackling the status of Jordanian women and women in Islam, the history of women's federations in Jordan, the status of rural women as well as women and peace.

The GFJW, which was headed by its president Haifa Al Bashir,

also held an exhibition of Jordanian heritage which included a display of documentaries on Jordan.

More than 1,000 women participated in the conference. Jordan was also represented by Mrs. Bashir during the U.N. Nairobi conference which reviewed and appraised the achievements of the U.N. Decade for Women and determined strategies for the development of women until the year 2000.

Jordan's working paper to the conference was read by Mrs. Bashir and was prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. The paper was entitled "An evaluative study on the development of women throughout the last decade and a strategy to upgrade and develop the standard of women up to the year 2000."

Joint Arab companies call for unified legal regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the meetings of the joint Arab companies have called for pursuing efforts to adopt a unified legal regulation for these companies noting that such a regulation would solve many of the difficulties and problems obstructing the progress of Arab economic integration and progress.

They also called on all Arab countries to provide the necessary opportunities for marketing products of these companies, giving these products priority and providing them with the necessary protection and administrative facilities in addition to exempting them from customs duties and relaxing some customs procedures.

A responsible official at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) here told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the meeting of the companies, held at the Arab Mining Company, was fruitful. During the meeting, he said, participants reviewed achievements of these companies, which represent the fields of mining, industrial investments, and animal wealth.

Taking part in the meetings were representatives of the CAEU's general secretariat, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development and the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development.

The source added that the participants recommended to the CAEU's general secretariat that periodic meetings be held between representatives of concerned Arab organisations, the joint Arab companies and specific Arab federations to discuss cooperation between them, means of coordinating their programmes, exchanging ideas and views and agreeing on joint programmes and projects.

Participants also welcomed a proposal by the CAEU to widen the scope of participation in the periodic meetings and to invite Arab companies, which share the joint companies objective of achieving pan-Arab development and economic integration, to take part in the meetings.

Jerash Festival draws larger crowds, makes more money

Armouti describes fourth cultural event as 'the best'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

shows and events.

Participating countries

JERASH — The Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts ended Friday and attracted more than 120,000 spectators and increased the festival's income by 30 per cent compared with the Third Jerash Festival.

The festival was inaugurated by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor on July 11 and it offered various culture and artistic activities including theatre, music and songs, folkloric dances, poetry recitals, fashion parades and children's books, handicrafts and art.

"We feel totally satisfied with the outcome of the festival," Dr. Mazen Armouti, the festival's director, said Saturday. "It was the best festival we have organised in terms of the festival's programmes, organisation, control and services," he added.

In comparison with last year's festival, Dr. Armouti said that this year's event attracted more than 120,000 people compared with 90,000 people last year and it registered an increase in the festival's income of 30 per cent, generated from entrance fees which were

JD 1 each and tickets for shows and performances.

Dr. Armouti, in an interview with the Jordan Times, said that the audience interacted with both the popular shows and the highly artistic performances such as the ballet presented by the London City Ballet and other music and song shows "which was far beyond our expectations," Dr. Armouti said.

The festival's flame, which was mounted atop a Roman column and lit by His Majesty King Hussein during the inauguration ceremony, was extinguished Friday signalling the end of the 16-day cultural extravaganza.

During the festival, more than 2,300 Jordanian and foreign participants, 88 local, regional and international cultural and artistic troupes represented world nations and staged a total of 257

Countries which presented their cultural contributions were: The United States, Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Spain, Australia, North Yemen, Qatar, Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Jordan.

The first Jerash Festival was held for three days in October 1981 and it was limited in scope as it was predominantly Jordanian with participation from Spain and the United Kingdom. The second festival, which was held in 1983, lasted for eight days and 14 countries actively participated in its activities. The Third Jerash Festival took place for two weeks in 1984 and the number of participating countries increased to 17.

Dr. Armouti will hold a press conference Tuesday during which he will assess the festival's activities, its negative and positive points and the achievements of the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.



Her Majesty Queen Noor, chairperson of the Higher National Committee for the Jerash Festival, attends a performance in the South Theatre during the 16-day event (Photo Yousef Al 'Alban)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nsour discusses bilateral ties with France

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian-French bilateral relations, especially those related to development planning fields, were discussed during a meeting Saturday between Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and French Ambassador in Amman Patrick Lecroq.

Haj Hassan receives ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Saturday conferred with the ambassadors of Greece and Romania Hannibal Vellidis and Andrei Cervencov in separate meetings. The meetings discussed ways of promoting cooperation in the labour and social development field between Jordan and the two countries.

Ministry to attend bilharzia symposium

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health has decided to take part in a symposium on bilharzia scheduled to be held in Sudan on Nov. 12. The two-week course and discussions aim at gathering updated information on the epidemic situation of bilharzia, reviewing the latest achievements in combating strategies as well as drawing up adequate methods for gathering data on this disease.

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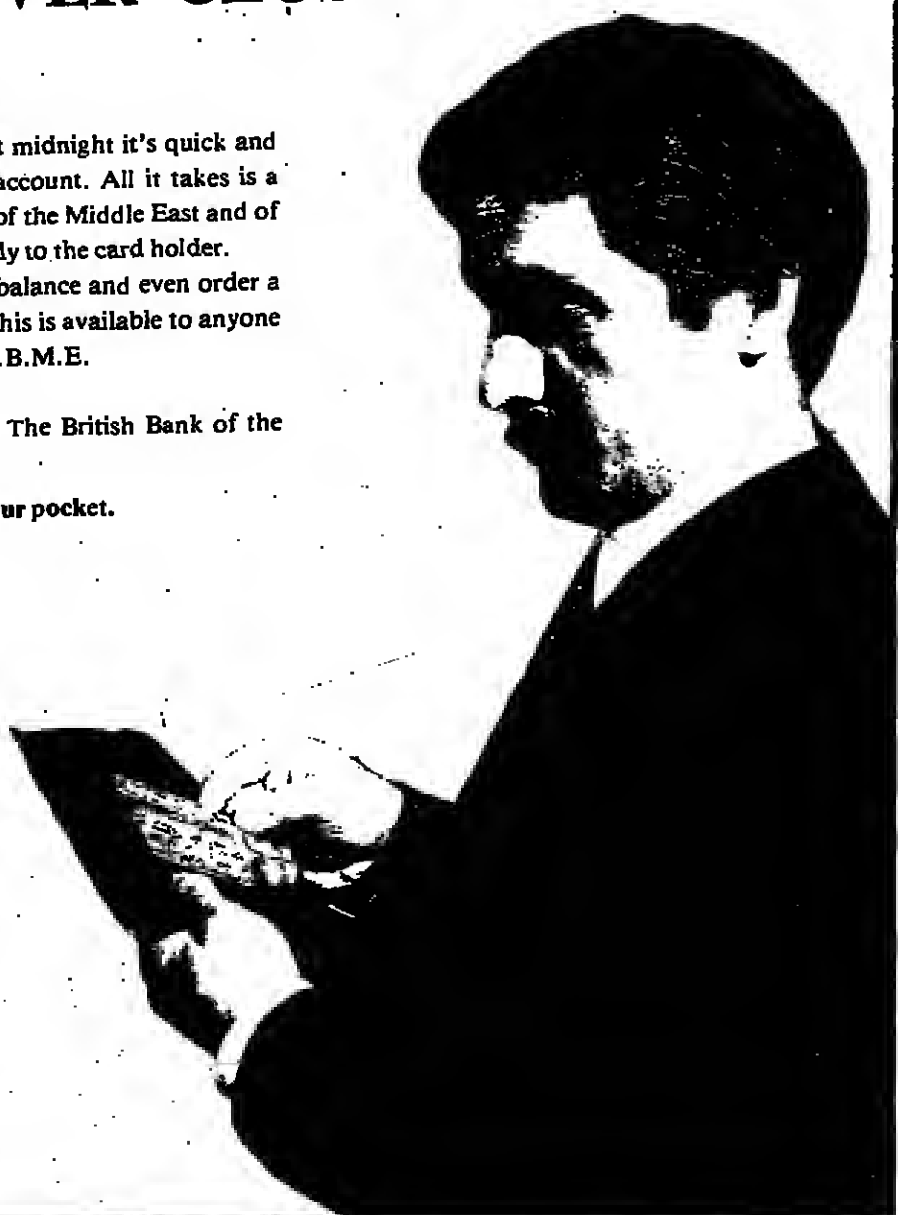
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Sunday's Economic Pulse

The world according to the World Bank

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THE WORLD Bank has just published its report on world development (1985). The report covers the status of both the industrialised and developing countries from the economic point of view. It offers projections for the coming five years, until 1990.

The report deals with the developing countries as a group, but the diagnoses of the problems and the remedies prescribed could be relevant and useful for consideration by any individual developing country.

According to the report, countries that have run into debt-servicing difficulties are not necessarily those that suffered the biggest shocks. They are countries that have borrowed and failed to adjust, or have not tackled the new problems with sufficient urgency.

The report reveals that most debt-ridden countries have been low-income countries, using foreign finance partly for consumption and partly for investment in large public projects. Many of these projects have contributed little to economic growth and to increased exports needed to service the debt.

On policies, the report points out that some countries which encountered debt-servicing difficulties have pursued fiscal and monetary policies that are too expansionary to achieve a sustainable external balance. The bank observes that their exchange rates were overvalued, and that they have pursued inappropriate trade policies that prevented exports from competing on

world markets and which encouraged capital flight. Increases in investments have not been matched by domestic saving efforts.

Reviewing the diverse experience of developing countries, the World Bank report (1985) emphasises certain basic imperatives for policy-makers. Policies recommended by the World Bank to make the best use of domestic resources are:

- Key economic prices must be in line with opportunity cost
- No subsidies
- Overvaluation of exchange rate should be avoided, and trade policies should be appropriate
- Efforts to raise domestic savings should be increased
- The correct role of foreign

finance is to supplement domestic savings, it must not become a substitute for savings.

Effective management of capital inflows is an essential part of sound macroeconomic management, the World Bank report insists. Many countries have failed to manage capital inflows effectively because of inadequate data, lack of technical expertise in financing options and an absence of institutional arrangements to integrate debt management with macroeconomic decision-making, the report warns.

In analysing the global economic outlook for the next five years, the World Bank predicts that industrial countries will grow at an average annual rate ranging between 3.5 per cent in high simulation, and 2.7 per cent in the low simulation.

Developing countries may grow at a collective rate ranging between 5.5 per cent in the high scenario, and 4.1 per cent in the low scenario.

Inflation in industrial countries is projected to remain below eight per cent, and the real interest rate (nominal less inflation) expected to decline to 2.5 per cent from the 6.8 per cent average experienced in the period 1980-1985.

The policy choices of governments — in developed as well as developing countries — will largely determine whether the global economy will attain faster and more stable growth, and whether credit worthiness will improve for every group of developing countries, the report notes.

The World Bank points out that some countries have borrowed to avoid adjustment, and subsequently have had to make even more drastic and costly adjustments when debt-servicing difficulties emerged. External finance can act as a shock absorber, allowing countries to gradually adjust to changes in the economic environment. The report emphasises that foreign borrowing is not a painless or riskless alternative to adjustment.

Overall, the World Bank has been generally optimistic. It concludes that strong economic growth, low inflation and financial stability can be attained, and international capital can resume its productive role in economic development.

U.S. has to do its part

IN AN interview published in the New York Times yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein expressed confidence that the expected dialogue with the U.S. would go ahead but he said that Jordan and the PLO would not submit fresh names of Palestinian delegates for the proposed talks. "We have done our best," the King said, "and it is now up to the Reagan administration to take the next step in the peace process."

Indeed, it is so. The cause of peace in the Middle East stands to gain nothing from further procrastination and time wasting by the parties concerned, especially the U.S. On the contrary, delay in starting the dialogue could only mean retarding peace efforts and is totally unnecessary. The administration's calculations may tell it otherwise, at least in the sense that a quick decision to meet the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation may spell out trouble for Shimon Peres' standing in Israel. But these fears, justifiable as they may seem to the Americans, should not be viewed as an obstacle to starting the dialogue since they are only a part of the whole picture and then it is not only the Arabs who have to take risks for peace. The Israelis, Peres or whoever, have to take their chances too. And if the Israeli public cannot accept this very small step towards peace, why would anybody think they will be ready for all the necessary compromises in the future?

The Peres' question notwithstanding, the U.S. might be thinking about other things before consenting to the meeting with the Jordanians and Palestinians. For instance, the Americans may be asking the question whether the dialogue would lead to direct negotiations with Israel. Well, they and the Israelis have always criticised us for wanting to know the outcome of any negotiations with Israel before we start them. Now, however, we seem to have the same kind of hesitation and uneasiness that they have expressed of us. Did they not hear a PLO "radical", Salah Khalaf, say the other day that the proposed contact with the U.S. "was not aimed at negotiations but at dialogue"? What is the meaning of American hesitance on foregoing direct Arab-Israeli negotiations at this stage?

As His Majesty the King pointed out in his interview with the New York Times, Jordan and the PLO have done everything possible to advance the search for peace in the area. The ball now is in the U.S. court, and we expect the Americans to do their part in paving the way for a realistic and lasting settlement to the Palestinian problem.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Never shirking responsibilities

IT HAS become clear now that the Arab summit which had been scheduled to be held on July 28 will not after all be held at all. Perhaps there will be another date for the proposed summit which could take place after mediators have cleared the atmosphere among Arab states. The postponement of the summit will not stop fast developments and events from taking place, and the absence of pan-Arab action vis-a-vis these events can only encourage the enemies of the Arab Nation to carry on with their conspiracies and their aggressive plans against the Arab countries.

No one can deny that Jordan, which is keen on bolstering Arab solidarity and enhancing joint Arab action had ever faltered in its pan-Arab responsibility or its commitment towards the Palestine problem. With or without a summit, Jordan will pursue its national policies because it realised the dimension of the dangers looming ahead and threatening the whole Arab Nation.

Jordan believes that there is a need for a summit meeting at present in order to give the Arab leaders an opportunity to handle their issues, but without the summit, Jordan will never shirk its responsibility towards the Palestinians and will remain faithful to the Arab causes.

Al Dustour: Seeking agricultural self-sufficiency

THE DECISIONS taken by the Agricultural Council, which met on Thursday and Friday have long been due and they are vital for Jordan's economy. These decisions emphasise the role of agriculture as the backbone of the economy and opens the way for real progress and prosperity.

The decisions, which give incentives to farmers and producers, and which organise relations between the Ministry of Agriculture and the various agencies that grant loans to farmers are designed to encourage more production. More production means food security for the country, a goal which Jordan had been striving to achieve for so long.

The new decisions are bound to increase national revenues and give protection to the local farmer, and most importantly, they will protect the land and organise its exploitation for the benefit of the country as a whole. Concentrating attention on developing agriculture represents a return to sound basis: development of agriculture.

Many a developing country lost time and funds trying to catch up with industrialised nations and in the attempt they lost food security and later political and economic security as well. The new decisions are hoped to bring about a noticeable development in the agricultural sector, perhaps the decision to reactivate the work of the Jordanian company for the processing and marketing of agricultural products will be instrumental in boosting production and exports.

Sawt Al Shaab: Improving agricultural situation

THOSE INTERESTED in the agricultural development of Jordan realise that the working paper debated by the Agricultural Council over the past two days covers all aspects of the country's geographical and demographic features and lays down a strategy for exploiting both for the benefit of the Jordanian citizens. The paper presents facts without which it will be impossible for planners to decide on projects or find means for promoting agricultural production.

The council took decisions about overcoming agricultural problems and increasing investments and also about organising the use and exploitation of land along scientific lines and well-planned schemes. The paper presented to the council took into consideration the state of the domestic and external market where Jordanian products can be marketed, the lands that can produce sufficient food stuffs to ensure food security and ways to help farmers and offer them incentives to increase their produce.

The decisions of the council were based largely on the contents of the working paper presented by the minister of agriculture and which took into account the water situation, potentials of financial investments and manpower involved in farming operations.



Top priority for Peru is aiding poor

By Walker Shimon Reuter

LIMA — Faced with widespread strikes and a spreading Maoist insurgency in Peru, President-elect Alan Garcia has pledged to narrow wide class divisions in a bid to dampen unrest.

Since his landslide election in April, he has moved away from his conciliatory campaign slogans to promise redistribution of wealth in favour of slumdwellers and Andean peasants.

The top priority of his government, which takes office on Sunday, will be to aid the poorest three-quarters of Peruvians drawing only 19 per cent of the national income.

"If this 75 per cent of our population doesn't perceive a change... subversion will find a growing number of people it can cultivate," the 36-year-old Social Democrat has said.

"It is said Sendero now has 4,000 men," Mr. Garcia said recently of Peru's Maoist Sendero Luminoso (shining path) guerrillas. "If there is no great change in this nation... I wouldn't be surprised if 30,000 or 40,000 Senderos appeared on the national scene."

Mr. Garcia, who will become the youngest head of state in Latin America, admits a deteriorating economy will make his first days in office very hard. Inflation is at a

record 168 per cent, and two out of three workers lack a full-time job.

Outgoing President Fernando Belaunde Terry hands over a nearly bankrupt government crippled by a month-long civil servants' stoppage.

The strike has paralysed about half the government ministries and cut tax receipts sharply, unionists say. It has virtually suspended mail services and disrupted the customs service, isolating Peru abroad.

Mr. Garcia also inherits mounting debt arrears which have pushed Peru towards the brink of default with private foreign banks. The government is about eight months overdue on interest, making Peru the most delinquent debtor in Latin America after Nicaragua and Bolivia, foreign bankers said.

During his campaign, in which his party also won control of congress, Mr. Garcia pledged to slash debt repayments even further.

He promises to set a debt service ceiling of 20 per cent on export earnings, down from an average of 45 per cent under the five-year rule of Mr. Belaunde.

Last week, Mr. Garcia reminded foreign correspondents of where his priorities lay.

"The main creditor of the government... is the Peruvian people, because Alan Garcia was elected by millions of Peruvians, not by

officials of the International Monetary Fund."

"We will pay the debt, but later on," he told a congress of his American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) recently. "The destiny of the condemned and poor in Peru comes first."

The absence of fresh loans from foreign private banks has raised the question of where Mr. Garcia would be able to draw the funds needed to lift living standards quickly and avert a general strike threatened for Oct. 28.

He has made no recent public appeal for more aid from the United States, which injected nearly \$600 million in aid to the Belaunde government, elected in 1980 after 12 years of army rule.

Instead, Mr. Garcia has vocally backed Nicaragua's Sandinista government and called for an "anti-imperialist" alliance.

"The mystery is why he risks antagonising the U.S. at a time he needs as much aid as he can get," a Western ambassador said.

Other diplomats say one answer might be that APRA, founded in 1924 as an "anti-imperialist" Latin American federation, has traditionally wanted to strengthen links with all "Third World" nations.

APRA Secretary-General Armando Villanueva, who once called Fidel Castro a continental patriot, announced recently that the new government would open

diplomatic ties with North Korea.

The move, if effected, would make Peru the only South American nation besides Bolivia to establish ties to Pyongyang, where Mr. Garcia has twice met President Kim Il Sung, Western diplomats said.

Such overtures to Communist countries have not dented the Sendero guerrillas' hostility to Mr. Garcia.

Within the past fortnight, Sendero has widened its five-year rebellion to bomb at least six APRA party offices.

Sendero, whose Maoist insurgency has cost over 6,000 lives, accuses APRA of defending what it says is Peru's semi-feudal and semi-colonial order.

Mr. Garcia says the anti-Sendero military offensive must be accompanied by measures to ease social injustice.

"Sendero cannot be fought in the name... of international banks," he says. "An action against Sendero's armed violence should be tied to an economic policy which benefits the people."

Mr. Garcia says his government will redistribute "unproductive wealth" in favour of the poor.

In an interview last month, he said the top two per cent of Peruvians drew 28 per cent of national income and added: "I should say to the most fortunate Peruvians that not making a change (creates) an outlook which is 10 or 100 times worse."

Gandhi scores Punjab triumph, faces hurdles

By Chaitanya Kalbag Reuter

NEW DELHI — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's peace pact to end three years of sectarian turmoil in Punjab has won wide support but analysts say he still faces obstacles in curbing Sikh unrest.

Mr. Gandhi, a former airline pilot with five years in politics and eight months in power, confounded critics Wednesday by defusing an explosive situation that had frustrated his more experienced mother and led to her death last October.

The 40-year-old leader inherited a strife-torn Punjab when Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikh bodyguards last Oct. 31, five months after she ordered troops to storm the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

About 1,000 people died in the temple attack and in riots following Mrs. Gandhi's murder more than 2,700 Sikhs were killed.

Mr. Gandhi took a soft line in

his first speeches, soothing Sikh nerves and pledging to give the Punjab situation top priority.

Under the 11-point pact, hammered out over two days of talks with Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal, the government referred demands for territorial and political autonomy to official commissions.

It pledged to widen the probe into the anti-Sikh riots, and withdrew sweeping security powers given troops in Punjab.

It also agreed to designate Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and neighbouring Haryana state, as Punjab's alone.

Opponents and supporters hailed the signing of the accord. Madhu Dandavate, leader of the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party, said opposition parties were in total agreement with the settlement.

Political analysts said Mr. Gandhi's breakthrough may have pulled faltering Sikh moderates back from the precipice of extremism, but they warned that disgruntled militants might launch a last-ditch

assault to gain their objective — an independent Sikh state.

The analysts said Mr. Longowal faced a potential revolt within the ranks of his own party, the Akali Dal, which sparked the Punjab crisis in August, 1982, by starting a "dharam yudh" (war of righteousness) to secure its political and religious demands.

Two of Mr. Longowal's most powerful colleagues, former Punjab chief minister Parkash Singh Badal and Sikh temples management committee chief Gurcharan Singh Tohra, stayed away from the Delhi talks.

"But it is more than likely that they will fall in line," prominent Sikh historian and member of parliament Khushwant Singh said. As for the militants, they don't talk the same language as the rest of the country. They talk with guns."

The agreement was labelled a "sell-out" by a breakaway Akali Dal faction led by Joginder Singh, whose son, extremist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, was killed in the Golden Temple assault. Mr. Gandhi bearded off a pos-

sible backlash from Haryana, where Hindus are in the majority; by summoning its chief minister Bhajan Lal to Delhi and securing his approval for the accord.

In February last year talks between the Akali Dal and the government were broken off after Hindus attacked Sikhs in Haryana, provoking bloodshed that culminated in the Golden Temple battle.

Officials said Mr. Gandhi moved quickly after the accord was signed to head of Sikh extremist violence, putting security forces in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi on alert.

Hours after the agreement was signed, residents of the rich farming state, home to most of India's 14 million Sikhs, said groups of militant youths shouted anti-Longowal slogans in the state's holy city Amritsar.

Baldev Prakash, chief of Janata's Punjab unit, said "if the accord had been signed earlier, Punjab would have been spared the past year's holocaust."

What will become of Hong Kong in 1997?

Once Hong Kong is reabsorbed in 12 years' time by the mainland, will it retain its vibrancy and importance? "One country, two systems" will have its problems, says David Dodwell.

HONG KONG — When the Chinese national flag rises over Hong Kong's government offices in the first week of July 1997, the intention is that people will treat this as any other day and get on with business as usual. Certainly the British colony's government will spend the next 12 years creating an impression of untroubled continuity in the handing back of sovereignty to the mainland.

In reality, however, the 5.5 million people of Hong Kong face a time of unprecedented change. The strength and importance of the territory has sprung in recent years from its physical attachment to, but independence from, China. Questions remain whether this vibrancy will be retained once Hong Kong is reabsorbed by the mainland.

Economic and commercial links between Hong Kong and the mainland are developing at an astonishing rate. This is partly due to the consequences of Peking's policy of "opening up to the outside world," and partly to the adroitness of local businessmen in exploiting new opportunities on the mainland.

There is growing confidence that this policy will not be thrown into reverse. But it is a brave person who dismisses the possibility of further political and economic upheaval on the mainland. If present policies remain intact, Hong Kong stands to gain substantially, albeit as a service and entrepot centre rather than a manufacturing base.

If policies change, Hong Kong has economic upsides ahead. Some locals have, therefore, become more concerned to have assurances about the character of the government in Peking up to and after 1997 than they have about assurances about Hong Kong.

China's main concern has seemed to be to inherit Hong Kong as an efficient money-making machine. While the preoccupation of Hong Kong people with earning money is almost apocryphal, there are an increasing number, particularly among the young and well educated, who also want clearer assurances about the quality of life and civil liberties. These may be a long time coming.

Under the Sino-British Agreement ratified in Peking this May after three years of secret negotiation, China promised Hong Kong "a high degree of autonomy". Under the untested theory of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong will remain a liberal, free-wheeling capitalist enclave alongside socialist, puritan, bureaucratic China — insulated by a 14 foot fence and the promise that local people will rule Hong Kong.

The agreement is "magical", according to Professor Peter Harris at Hong Kong University. "But is it politics?"

"Where are the banana skins? Politics is a hard business and there are no political realities in it. It is so idealistic, one almost feels like comparing it to the Ten Commandments."

Given the possibility of substantial slippage between the letter of the agreement and the spirit of its application in 12 years, Britain's colonial government (and a large number of local Chinese) have set about leaving as little as they can to chance.

Political reforms aim to dilute the power of government officials and appointees in the territory's highest decision-making bodies — the Executive and Legislative councils. In September, members of the Legislative Council will be elected for the first time — albeit indirectly by an electoral college of district board members, and by functional constituencies, a political deformity which it is hoped will be short-lived.

Change already has brought down one of the pillars of Hong Kong's laissez-faire philosophy. There is a sad irony that the ideals of "positive non-interventionism" sculpted by Sir Philip Hadden-Cave should be under assault just as he retires as chief secretary after almost three decades in the territory.

The Taipans of the late 19th century acknowledged that the Chinese were vital to the community, but if they chose to work in a Crown colony should be prepared to put up with inconveniences to preserve the well-being of expatriates.

There are signs of a sense of belonging among Hong Kong people. After more than a decade of relative stability, this traditionally refugee community has begun to put down roots. About 60 per cent of the population was born in Hong Kong and identifies strongly with it. How Peking will respond if this comes into conflict with calls for overriding loyalty to the motherland is uncertain.

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A review of political reforms is planned in 1987 when the government may feel brave enough to propose direct elections. Sir David Akers-Jones, the territory's new chief secretary, said: "No one is making hard-and-fast decisions about 1988."

China has offered Hong Kong self-rule but probably not democracy in any conventional sense. Peking has kept its own counsel on the proposed reforms, which explains the trepidation of government officials drafting them.

It may also explain the skirmishes which have coloured the recent political scene. Officials wary of encouraging "adversarial politics" have tried to define the limits of political activism. Those holding political power by virtue of patronage from the governor have made sometimes naive efforts to carve future offices, while pressure groups have attacked threats to civil liberties.

There have been disputes over elimination of juries for the hearing of complex commercial crimes and over the Powers and Privileges Bill intended to give legal immunities to the Legislative Council. Even the scheme to change road users by computer every time they enter certain congested areas has been seen as threatening personal privacy.

The disputes have been unusual because the government's sophisticated methods for measuring public opinion seem to have gone awry, while pressure groups have shown a heightened awareness of civil liberties. It is no accident that the parties involved are grouping blindly towards a political framework tolerable to China and to Hong Kong people.

China has made gestures aimed at fostering confidence. The Basic Law Drafting Committee, which will sit for five years drawing up Hong Kong's post-1997 constitution, includes 23 local people out of a total membership of 59. These are not Peking stooges, including pillars of the Hong Kong establishment such as Sir Yue-Kong Pao and Li Kashing, Vice-Chancellors of Hong Kong's two universities, the Anglican bishop of Hong Kong, and the president of the Buddhist Association.

In contrast, Peking was obdurate over British proposals to include Hong Kong Chinese on the Joint Liaison Group, which will oversee the transition to 1997. Some still see an iron fist beneath the silk glove.

There are signs that Hong Kong may be a hard place for Peking to handle, in part because it is a sophisticated and affluent society being absorbed into what is still a rural peasant economy.

There are signs of a sense of belonging among Hong Kong people. After more than a decade of relative stability, this traditionally refugee community has begun to put down roots. About 60 per cent of the population was born in Hong Kong and identifies strongly with it. How Peking will respond if this comes into conflict with calls for overriding loyalty to the motherland is uncertain.

The Taipans of the late 19th century acknowledged that the Chinese were vital to the community, but if they chose to work in a Crown colony should be prepared to put up with inconveniences to preserve the well-being of expatriates.

Change already has brought down one of the pillars of Hong Kong's laissez-faire philosophy. There is a sad irony that the ideals of "positive non-interventionism" sculpted by Sir Philip Hadden-Cave should be under assault just as he retires as chief secretary after almost three decades in the territory.

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Return of a birdwatcher to Azraq

By J.B. Nelson

THE author found many changes when he returned to Azraq after an absence of 14 years. Although the concept of a major Desert National Park had been abandoned, two reserves, embracing semi-desert and wetland, had been created. The Shaumari Reserve is having some success in breeding desert species for reestablishment in the wild, notably the oryx. The Wetland Reserve, however, is in danger; its wildfowl populations appear to be declining and the central marsh may be shrinking. Remedial action is essential if the wetland is to retain its importance, both as a reserve for birds and as a tourist attraction.

On April 12, 1983, and for the first time since 1969, when we used to live there (Nelson, 1973), I visited Azraq with Omar Rahmet of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) in Jordan. After the explosive despoliation, all over the world, of the late 1960s and 1970s, the old maxim, "never go back" is truer than ever it was. In my own limited experience, and within this time span, the Galapagos has been opened up to tourism, the Peruvian seabird islands have lost most of their birds, Christmas Island has been ruined by phosphate mining, Aberdeen and its environs, where I lived, have been socially and in other ways disfigured by North Sea oil, and Azraq? Azraq, although made famous by Lawrence of Arabia and visited by a few intrepid ornithologists, for example Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, first became well known in 1965 through Guy Mountfort's "Portrait

of a Desert". At that time, the idea was to establish a major Desert National Park, but the massive subsequent developments have firmly cancelled that option. However, two smaller reserves — one of badia (semi-desert) at Shaumari and the other embracing part of the wetland around the pools at South Azraq, have been established, and it is in the content of their future that I write.

The highway that now runs off the Zarka/Arad road and crosses the desert to Azraq South, where it branches eastwards to Baghdad and south to Saudi Arabia, has drastically altered the whole area. Although it is truly an eyesore, the highway and the lorries in themselves need not seriously harm conservation interests. They generate gargantuan amounts of rubbish and there is obviously some air pollution, but these are not fundamental problems and the other pressures that have followed in the wake of the highway, such as the increase in numbers of houses, farmers, businesses, hotels and visitors, can be ameliorated independently.

Concern for wildfowl

We went first to the old hunting lodge, which was used as a hospital in the World War I. It stands on a rise, below the old police post and overlooking the marsh. It was unchanged, and if I ignored the goliaths roaring down the highway to my left, where we used to meander across the stony slope to fetch milk from Ramon Said's farm, and treated various distant and hazy sprawls of buildings as mirages, I could have been watching the same swallows feeding

around the dried dusty saplings, which seemed as small and hopeless as in 1969. The duck shooting season had ended 12 days before and the place was locked. Shooting is theoretically confined to Fridays and Sundays each week and Omar Rahmet is there on those days. There is concern because the number of wildfowl has dropped steadily since the 1960s, but this decline cannot have resulted from shooting (legally) too many — the season's official bag is far too small for that. Illegal shooting and disturbance on non-shooting days may well have driven many wildfowl to other feeding and resting areas, but perhaps more ominously still, the continuing reduction in the northern breeding areas of these wintering wildfowl may be steadily whittling down the population. If the Azraq area is to attract the maximum number of wildfowl it must be shot over and disturbed as little as possible. Finding sufficient food in winter, particularly for dabbling duck that need to work hard for long periods to take in enough small items, is not easy and every disturbance costs them time and energy and a reduced feeding rate for some considerable time afterwards. Artificial feeding may help, but grain in expensive and frequent disturbance may inhibit duck from using it to the full.

The single most important factor in attracting wildfowl is of course water. Man cannot control rainfall, and since the Azraq fills largely from run-off, its size varies from year to year. In 1982, a good rain year, the 'jua was vast and highly productive. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of tons of fish, up to several centimetres in length (probably *Tilapia* spp. though I did not see any) grew in a few weeks. But the central marsh, fed from the underlying aquifers, is, or should be, permanent. If the flow of water to the central marsh and to some of the surrounding areas (because some lagoons which grow seasonal crops of grasses and sedges are partly aquifer-fed) diminishes, the wildfowl habitat is reduced. Unfortunately, and despite every warning, the amount of water removed from the Azraq inflow and thus from the aquifers has greatly increased and is still increasing. This seems to be a matter of expediency than necessity and, from the conservation and environmental point of view, nothing could be more damaging. One of my main aims had been to get a really good look at the central marsh and try to assess whether it had shrunk, for in the intervening years I had received disturbing local reports about it drying up. Alas, time ran out on me,

but my superficial impression was undoubtedly that it had shrunk and that areas which should have been green with *Typha angustifolia* and *Arundo donax* were brown. We know approximately how much permanent marsh there should be, and it would seem a matter of urgency for somebody to spend a few days in establishing how much there now is. One of the universities in Jordan should be able to do this. It is essential ammunition in the conservation battle.

Our next stop was the Shaumari Reserve, an area of 22 square kilometres within which there are breeding pens and buildings suitable for laboratory work. Shaumari is, in a sense, the scaled-down Desert National Park and Desert Biological Research Centre combined. With considerable support from WWF and IUCN and generous donations from Saudi Arabia and Oman, the whole area (330 square kilometres) has been fenced, an inner core fenced, and breeding pens with completely predator-proof mesh, established. The aim is to reestablish within the Azraq area some of the animals which have been shot out. The thriving herd of oryx numbered 30 at the time of our visit, including a four-day-old calf. All (except one bottle-reared male, imprinted on humans and intolerant of its own kind) were browsing amongst the greatly regenerated desert scrub and wild grasses. Known in Arabic as "maba" (the crystal) because of their white colour, they are indeed conspicuous (Omar told us that some Arabs call it al wedeh! — the evident one) and impressive animals. Clearly, the area suits them and since I visited 31 have been released into the extensive natural habitat at Shaumari (Fitter, 1984). Only human persecution would seem to stand in the way of full liberation and if educational propaganda through the mass media can solve this problem the oryx has a future here.

At present there are 15 Arabian gazelles, including calves, outside the breeding pens at Shaumari. They have been less successful than the oryx; several calves have died and some adults injured. It seems that wild flights away from visitors, which apparently have flocked to Shaumari in large numbers, have led to injury. Visitors are now more strictly controlled and these shy and lovely animals were evidently at ease and able to put adequate distance between us and themselves. In the past, confinement within a too-small area has probably stressed them. In particular, the greater area contains patches of hamudha (bare, stony desert) which the inner core



White or Arabian oryx at Shaumari Reserve

does not, and an experienced gazelle-hunter has advised the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) that females choose such places in which to drop their calves. It was delightful to see them resting and browsing amidst the aromatic scrub which has flourished since camels, goats and sheep were excluded. This success, incidentally, was quoted at a conference I attended in Amman and drew the fire of an Egyptian professor, who praised goats for turning scrub into milk and expressed the opinion that "it is more important to feed people than to provide reserves for scorpions and rattlesnakes". Apart from a minor point of rattlesnake distribution, he apparently overlooked the matter of sustainable pressure on an environment. Scrub can be turned into milk, but stones cannot.

Until recently Shaumari also held a pair of ostriches but the male sat on a sand dune (Cerasus sp.). It is hoped to obtain another male shortly, for it has long been hoped to reintroduce these great birds to the Azraq area. A pair of onagers (wild asses) are also setting down in one of the pens and may found a small herd. Whether the final phase, full liberation, ever occurs for all these species will probably depend on the RSCN's assessment of public support for their protection.

The fine cover at Shaumari attracts many migrants. Within a few yards of each other, and in lovely plumage, we saw woodchat, masked and lesser grey shrikes, hoopees, pied wheatears, red-rumped swallows and many others. Harriers, falcons, eagles and owls of several kinds constantly hunt here and the stream of Palaearctic migrants would keep the twitcher in a state of *delirium tremens*.

Beyond doubt the Shaumari Reserve is one of the most attractive places in the Middle East.

for desert-oriented research. It harbours a wealth of desert plants, insects, reptiles and birds and its semi-captive mammals offer great opportunities for the student of animal behaviour and for controlled grazing experiments. Teamwork between botanists, soil specialists, micro-climatologists and zoologists could produce valuable findings in applied ecology. There are the necessary facilities for a small group, which could consist of postgraduate students from Jordan and abroad, visiting academics on postdoctoral fellowships and sabbaticals, and Jordanians in permanent posts.

Shaumari has improved since 1969. I wish that I could say the same for the village of Azraq South (Shishan as it used to be called). I remembered a dusty village with sandy lanes between the houses and a tiny mosque against the background of the green marsh. Outside the shady cavern of the village shop two or three people used to sit on small wooden stools, drinking sweet tea. Now, the broad highway sweeps down the hill, past the police post where the famous Desert Police used to tether their racing camels, and rolls massively through the village. Azraq North, by strange contrast, is incomparably cleaner. The road to Baghdad brushes my friend Hassan's house and sweeps past the old Roman castle but without its fringe of exhausts and shredded tyres. Azraq North is a Druze village and seems to possess a stronger pride and community spirit than its neighbour. Rubbish, of course, is a very superficial problem and the RSCN is well aware of it. A clean-up campaign and proper dumping pits are on the cards, but like bird-protection, it is fundamentally a question of attitudes. It takes time for parents and teachers to get the message and pass it down. After all, as our parking places show, we have still

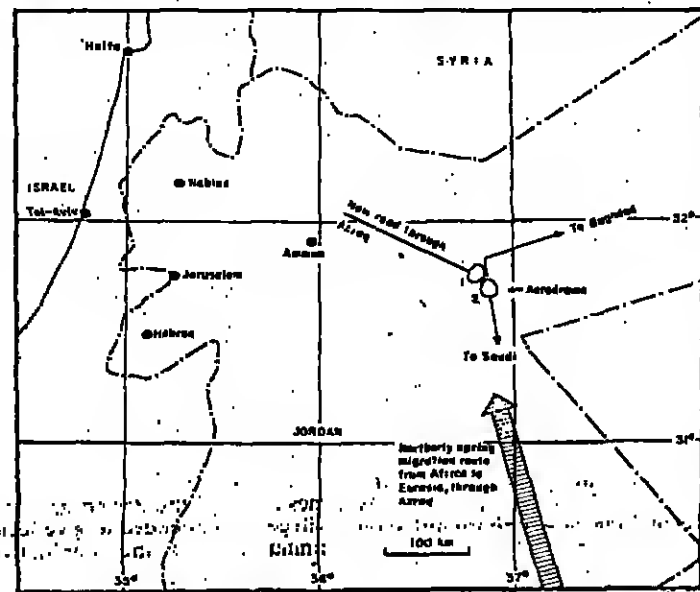
not got the message in Britain.

I remembered with affection the rusty old iron pipe that, standing way out amongst the basalt, delivered a never-failing cascade of deliciously warm, sulphurated water. It was bliss to soak in the rough cavity hollowed out beneath the flow. A government rest-house has now been built nearby with two swimming baths — one (near the hot spring) is large and shallow and the other (in the grounds of the resthouse) is large and deep. The resthouse is magnificent, but melancholy. It is built partly of hewn stone, with air-conditioned chalets adjacent to the well-proportioned, terraced main building. Great effort and expense had been put into these ventures, but the heart of them should be the pools with their treasured terraces. If they functioned, surely this place would be a great attraction and would take pressure off the natural pools and the surrounding areas. The resthouse itself would make an ideal base for parties of birdwatchers that, nowadays, several specialised travel agencies organise. Probably few foreign tour operators are even aware of its existence, let alone its excellence.

Azraq is routinely included in Jordanian hand-outs as a place for birdwatching, but few (except ornithologists "in the know") have any idea what the place is like, where to go, and where to stay. Superficially they may see only the highway, scattered buildings, and an empty qua. In reality, with Shaumari, the Wetland Reserve, and the government resthouse, there are all the makings of a good birding holiday. On the fringes of the marsh, within a short walk of the village, one enters a totally different world. Around Burgess, and Inglis in the evening light, the shallow lagoons were alive with birds. Shoveler, teal, wigeon, shelduck, garganey, stilts, green

sandpipers, stints, sand-plovers, black terns, and many more that I had no time to follow up. So this Wetland Reserve, including some qua-edge, will be fully protected. The shooting blinds lie within the fence, but shooters are not allowed to enter the marsh proper. Providing that the water remains, Azraq's birds should remain also.

Everything has happened too rapidly at Azraq and the conflict between its various roles is painfully obvious: village communities, farming, industry, trucking, nature conservation, wildfowl, family recreation — all of these have their special needs and to reconcile them will at times prove impossible. But the amazing thing is that so much coexistence is possible. At present, the various components have not settled into a harmonious pattern, but a reasonably optimistic view would see a flourishing research centre at Shaumari, including some projects from the Wetland Reserve and a spring and autumn influx of ornithologists to revel in the bird migration and provide custom for the resthouse. In summer there could be a steady flow of Jordanian families, to the swimming pools and environs of the resthouse, in winter the activities of the wildfowlers, strictly regulated by the RSCN. A major attempt to present Azraq's conservation needs to the children in the Azraq schools and more generally in the media, together with attractive visual displays at the resthouse, Shaumari and the hunting lodge should eventually change attitudes for the better. Above all, strict attention to the waterflow and the state of the marsh is essential. It cannot be said too often that there is a point of no return in the depletion of the aquifers and the inflow to the marsh. Shaumari is safe, but the wetland is clearly on the danger list.



Map of Jordan showing location of 1. Azraq (Wetland Reserve), and 2. Shaumari Reserve, which is 7 kilometres southwest of Azraq.

Globefish toxin: more valuable than gold

By Deng Zhichang

GLOBEFISH is a course among the table delicacies served at banquets in some Oriental countries. Though exceptionally delicious, it contains highly toxic elements, which, if not properly handled, can kill the eater. As an old Chinese old saying goes, "Eating globefish at the risk of one's life".

Globefish poisoning was not rare along the coastal areas in China, and in Japan 25 to 200 careless and voracious fish-eaters lose their lives each year.

But globefish toxin has great medical value and special efficacy to stop pain, calm hysteria, repress convulsion, lower blood pressure and regulate arrhythmia. It is a tool for studying neurobiology and neurophysiology, extensively applied in researching excitable cells of nerves, skeletal muscles and cardiac muscles.

The globefish toxin is severed and extracted from the viscera of the toxic Puffer, of which the Oriental globefish is the representative.

The Oriental globefish is widely scattered in the sea areas around China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and many Pacific Islands. Its trace is also found in the Indian Ocean. China leads the world in numbers of species and quantity of globefish. Along its vast continental shelf and zigzagging coast line where many rivers flow into the sea, there are abundant non-rishable substances for globefish. In the four Chinese seas there are 16 species of Oriental globefish, of which five are indigenous to the country. China catches 10,000 tons of globefish annually, accounting for 70 per cent of the world's total.

The Oriental globefish has a short, plump and cylindrical body, with weak fins. It is covered with prickles of yellow, green, blue, black, white and tangerine colours. When encountering adversaries, it inflates its body by swallowing air and water and floats with its spine protruding, forming a defensive armour. When it is inflated, it assumes a globular form. When caught out of water, it can also inflate by swallowing air, giving off the voice of "coo, coo."

Called "king of fish" in Japan, it renders people more compassion when eaten, besides offering a good taste. So in the Far East, there are many who prize this delicacy.

Because it is highly poisonous, the Ministry of Aquatic Products stipulates that no sale of fresh globefish is allowed, and only meticulously-prepared and pickled globefish can be marketed. Japan also has regulations for selling and eating globefish.

China was the earliest country to discover and research the globefish toxin. Shen Nong Materia Medica, compiled as far back as 4,000 years, records that globefish roes were used to cure epilepsy. Li Shizhen, the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) pharmacologist, termed the fish "belly-inflating fish" and "bubbling fish" in his famous Compendium of Materia Medica, which says: "Globefish exists in all rivers, seas and lakes; Globefish, though delicious, is very poisonous. If the poisonous parts are not removed in making dishes of it, eaters may die. The prickled fish, the most venomous of all, cannot be eaten three months after it is caught. Its liver and roes contain fatal toxin."

In later times, however, feudal domination and frequent foreign invasions put a stop to China's research of globefish toxin. Several years ago, there was only a single Japanese company throughout the world that produced and refined globefish toxin, which sold for \$67,000 per gram in 1984 and \$72,750 per gram this year. Beginning from 1979, the Aquatic Product Research Institute and the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Research Institute in Hebei province joined hands in researching and extracting globefish toxin, with an intention to turn the deadly toxin into treasure for the people.

They succeeded in severing and extracting the toxin from the roe-grain Oriental globefish's ovary by means of domestically-made reagent in their laboratory. In 1980, they refined the pure toxin from ovaries and livers of the roe-grain Oriental globefish, red-fin Oriental globefish, and orange-coloured Oriental globefish by employing two new sev-



The highly-poisonous roe-grain globefish, one of the oriental globefish species (China features photo).

ering extraction methods. Appraised by more than 20 medical and scientific institutes

and used by experts and scholars in Belgium, Britain, the United States and France, the Chinese

globefish toxin product is unanimously considered to be of good quality — China features.

Shanghai plans subway network

By Jeremy Clift
Reporter

SHANGHAI — China's biggest industrial city is planning to ease congestion on its overburdened transport system with a new underground rail network.

Dong Yunde, chief engineer of the Shanghai Metro Corporation established in March this year, said the first phase of construction for the two-billion-yuan (\$700-million) project had now started.

Japanese and Hong Kong firms are drawing up separate feasibility studies for the 14.8-kilometre section that will pass under the city centre.

Work on two of the 13 stations has already begun, and Chinese engineers have built two experimental tunnels around 600 metres long to assess the best construction techniques.

Shanghai's population has doubled to 12 million in the past 35 years.

The subway and a planned 100-kilometre above-ground rail

section are key elements in the city's plans to focus growth round seven satellite towns.

These include a big iron and steel complex built with Japanese and West German technology at Baoshan, to the north of the city, and a petrochemical centre at Jinshan in the south.

Ruan Chongwu, Shanghai's deputy mayor, said in April that firms from Japan, Canada, the United States, the Netherlands and Hong Kong were interested in bidding for supply of equipment, technical expertise and construction work for the subway project.

Mr. Dong told Reuters in an interview that the main construction work, including tunnelling and building stations, would be carried out by China itself.

But that will only fully get under way next year after the feasibility studies have been completed. Construction is expected to continue until 1990.

He said one of the biggest problems would be finding new housing for several thousand families

displaced by the construction work.

Peking and the coastal industrial city of Tianjin are the only Chinese cities with subway systems at present, although Canton is also planning one.

Peking's experience does not bode well for Shanghai.

The second phase of its metro was formally inaugurated last September after a three-year delay because of faulty workmanship and design problems that resulted in a fire and a tunnel that leaked water.

Delays in trains brought Bedlam during rush-hours after a sharp increase in the number of passengers.

But, in contrast to Peking, construction of Shanghai's subway will not mean digging up the city.

Peking's great Ming dynasty (1368-1644) walls and most of the gate towers were torn down in the 1960s to make way for a ring road and a circular metro underneath.

Mr. Dong said that in Shanghai only the stations would be excavated. The subway itself would be tunnelled out.

Vestiges saved from Napoleon's flagship exhibited in Alexandria

By Francois de Saint-Marie

LAST summer, a first exhibition was held in Alexandria, to present the numerous vestiges saved from one of the French ships sunk on Aug. 1, 1798 in the Bay of Abukir by Nelson's fleet during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign.

The underwater research carried out by the French since 1983 had been made possible by the endless steps taken in the previous years by a French barrister who was a keen shipwreck hunter. This was Jacques Dumas, who is both president of the French Society for Underwater Archaeology (SOF-RAS) and president of the World Confederation of Underwater Activities. The French National Navy agreed in 1983 to engage a minesweeper in this affair, the "Vinh Long", which has a bull sonar with a screen which reacts by echo to any presence of metal on the seabed. The captain of the ship was helped out by being given a detailed map of the position of

the ships at the time of the Battle of Abukir.

After searching for three days only, the "Vinh Long" spotted a first vessel, lying in thirteen metres of water, eight kilometres off the Egyptian coast. The team of divers set to work. They made a film using an underwater camera and brought up a few items from the ship. There was no more doubt. They had just found the "Orient", the flag-ship of Napoleon's fleet and the biggest vessel of the period with 120 cannons arranged on three decks! Moreover the name of the ship appeared inlaid on the bronze fittings of the rudder, thus bringing indisputable proof.

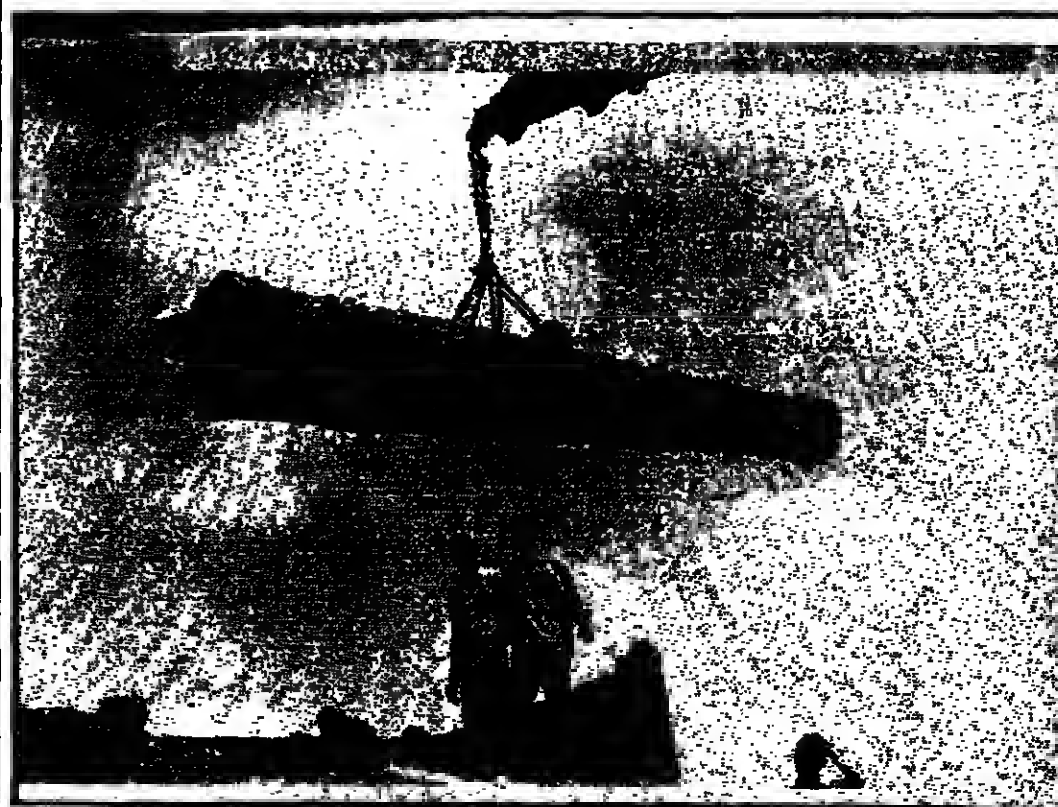
Among the numerous objects which were extracted from the wreck of the "Orient" in the following months, were silver and pewter tableware, gold jewellery, navigation instruments and the 12 metre long rudder, which we mentioned above, in excellent condition.

The agreement signed by Mr.

Dumas and the director of Egyptian Archeology before the search was undertaken, provided for a fifty-fifty sharing of the recuperated objects between the SOFRAS and Egypt. The objects which will fall to France will go to the maritime museum in Toulon. It is in this town that the ship "L'Orient" had been built. The Egyptian objects will be housed in a museum which will be specially opened for this purpose in Abukir.

At the moment there is no plan for completely refloating the ship. Indeed, raising the 16th century "Mary Rose" off the coast of England had cost 30 million francs.

But searches are going to be continued to find and explore the other ships from Napoleon Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign, ships with such prestigious names as "La Serieuse" or "L'Artemise". And the president of the Committee for the Salvage of French vessels of Abukir just happens to be Prince Napoleon, a descendant of a brother of the Emperor — Radio France Internationale.



Lifting from the sea of one of the Orient's 120 cannons

Petoski wins Diamond Stakes; Oh So Sharp finishes second

ASCOT, England (R) — Odds on favourite Oh So Sharp lost her unbeaten record when going under by a head to 12-1 chance Petoski in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes Saturday.

Former champion jockey Willie Carson switched Petoski from the rails two furlongs out and wore down Oh So Sharp, ridden by Steve Cauthen, in the closing 50 metres.

Rainbow Quest, another 12-1 chance, stayed on to be third, three quarters of a length behind dual classic winner Oh So Sharp, who started at 5-4 on.

The result was another triumph for trainer Dick Hern who is still recovering from an accident suffered in the hunting field eight months ago.

His stable had been badly out of form until Petoski won at Newmarket earlier this month and the filly Helen Street took the Irish Oaks two weeks ago.

It was Hern's fourth victory in this race and handsome compensation for owner Lady Beaverbrook, whose tough colt Bustino was narrowly beaten by Gru-

ndy in this race in 1975 in one of the most memorable races in British turf history.

The Japanese challenger Sirius Symboli, a 100-1 chance, disappointed. He failed to live with the fast early pace and was last at halfway. Although the Japanese Derby winner made limited progress up the straight, he finished well behind the leading bunch.

August, the pacemaker for Rainbow Quest, set a blistering gallop for the first mile, with Infantry, the mount of Australian Brent Thompson, the Irish-trained outsider Princess Pati and French challenger Treizeieme his nearest pursuers.

As August finally gave way, Oh So Sharp and Rainbow Quest, who had also both been up with the pace, took closer order, behind Infantry, with Irish Derby winner Law Society, the second favourite on Saturday, making his cha-

llenge. Two furlongs out Infantry was overhauled by Oh So Sharp, winner of the English 1,000 Guineas and Oaks, and unbeaten in her previous six races.

At the same time, Petoski, who had been making ground on the inside, found his way blocked among the 12-strong field.

Carson, who won this race in 1979 and 1980 for Hern with Troy and Ela-Mana-Mou, moved to the centre of the track and then rode a typically powerful finish to edge Oh So Sharp, racing on the rails, out of the \$189,325 first prize.

Rainbow Quest ran a fine race for jockey Walter Swinburn, with Law Society staying on for fourth place.

Strawberry Road, the former Australian champion, ran on to be sixth, just behind Raft, who like Rainbow Quest is owned by Khalid Abdullah of Saudi Arabia.

Lady Beaverbrook, 83 on Saturday, said: "I feel 21. I was just praying he would run well and the ground came in his favour. I don't think I'll be coming to my senses for a while."

Zola Budd wins British Amateur Athletic Association outdoor title

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — South African-born running star Zola Budd was untroubled by rivals or demonstrators Saturday as she won her first British Amateur Athletic Association outdoor title.

The 19-year-old naturalised Briton set a new championship record of 8 mins. 50.5 seconds as

she won the 3,000 metres by almost the length of the finishing straight.

Security was tight at the Alexander stadium following anti-Apartheid demonstrations at Edinburgh Tuesday, when banners draped across the scoreboard caused a TV black-out and a man tried to disrupt the race by running

on to the track in front of the barefoot runner.

The demonstrators were protesting at South Africa's policy of racial separation, known as Apartheid.

Demonstrators also were outside the Birmingham stadium, but in moves to prevent anyone reaching the track, the arena was ringed by police and security guards and spectators were confined to the main stand.

With most of her British rivals absent through injury or commitments to other events, Budd was never challenged during the race as she hit the front after 50 metres and gradually increased her lead.

Runner up in the all-British field was Carol Bradford who clocked 9:06.3, nearly 16 seconds behind Budd.

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CHARITABLE STRATEGY: Tennis star John McEnroe and his pre-celebrity doubles partner, sportscaster Alan Coster, celebrated Tatum O'Neal, chat on the court before their charity match against Vitas Gerulaitis.

Lendl, Becker advance into semi-finals

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and third-seeded West German Boris Becker advanced to semi-finals meeting with straight-set victories at the U.S. Open Clay Court Championships Friday.

Becker, the 17-year-old Wimbledon champion, extended his winning streak to 16 matches with a 6-2, 7-5 win over Czechoslovak Miloslav Mecir, the fifth seed. Lendl had a 6-2, 6-3 victory over eighth-seeded Argentine Martin Jaite.

Becker's semi-final against

Lendl will be televised in West Germany. The young star made clear he was looking forward to the challenge of meeting the world's second-ranked player.

"Lendl, (John) McEnroe and (Jimmy) Connors are in a different world, a different level," Becker said. "I want to see what I have to do against him."

In the other semi-final, defending champion Andres Gomez of Ecuador will meet France's Yannick Noah.

Gomez, seeded second, beat unseeded Jaro Navratil of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 6-3, while the

fourth-seeded Noah, who won last week's tournament in Washington, advanced with a 6-3, 6-1 triumph over 12th-seeded West German Hans Schwaier.

The title match is scheduled for Sunday.

In women's play, second-seeded American Zina Garrison beat third seed Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 6-4, 6-2 and Hungary's Andrea Temesvari, the fourth seed, eliminated unseeded American Kate Gompert, 6-3, 6-4, to gain the final. Temesvari beat Garrison for the U.S. Clay Court title in 1983.

Teenagers from 16 nations to play soccer at China's largest international sports event

PEKING (AP) — Some of the world's best teen-age soccer players, including the 16-year-old brother of Argentine superstar Diego Maradona, arrived here Saturday for the first FIFA under-16 world soccer tournament.

"I feel very responsible. This will be a very great experience," Hugo Maradona told the As-

sociated Press after his team's arrival at Peking airport.

Asked if he felt under pressure to live up to his famous brother's reputation, Maradona said: "Diego Maradona is one person. I am another person."

The Argentine team, dressed in dark sports coats and ties, arrived on the same plane from Paris with squads from the United States,

West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Costa Rica.

A yellow-and-black sign in Chinese and English said "Welcome" and the teams were quickly shepherded onto buses to settle in and start training for the July 31-Aug. 11 event.

The 16-nation tournament, the Kodak Cup, will begin with a four-group preliminary round.

Karpov wins Ohra chess tournament

AMSTERDAM (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov drew his final match against Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman after 16 moves to win an international tournament Friday.

Timman, ranked third in the world, had the handicap of playing black in the final of the Ohra chess tournament here. He tried to draw Karpov out into the open with moves which prompted experts watching to predict a long session.

But after little more than two hours, Karpov proposed a draw. Timman at first refused but after 20 minutes was forced to accept. Karpov ended with seven points,

half a point ahead of Timman.

Karpov, who faces a re-match against title challenger Garry Kasparov in Moscow later this year, celebrated by taking the 10,000 guilder (\$3,000) prize money into town to extend his collection of gold coins and stamps.

Britain's John Nunn, on black, beat Brazilian Jaime Sunye Neto to come third with 5.5 points. Sunye Neto ended last with three points. Slobodan Martinovic of Yugoslavia played white to defeat Tony Miles of Britain, but still trailed him at the end with 3.5 points to Miles' 4.5.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Libya beats Ghana in World Cup qualifier

ACCRA (R) — Libya beat Ghana 2-0 (halftime 0-0) in their World Cup African third-round second-leg soccer qualifying match in the Libyan town of Benghazi Friday, the Ghana News Agency reported.

Cash pulls out of Davis Cup tie

SYDNEY (R) — Pat Cash has pulled out of Australia's Davis Cup quarter-final tennis tie against Paraguay next week because of a recurring back injury. Cash, 20, who helped Australia to their Davis Cup triumph over Sweden in 1983, had been due to fill the number one singles slot. Paul McNamee and John Fitzgerald are now expected to shoulder the singles responsibility with McNamee partnering Mark Edmondson in the doubles.

Prohaska quits international soccer

VIENNA (R) — Herbert Prohaska, who has captained the Austrian soccer team for two years, Friday announced his retirement from international soccer. Prohaska, 29, a midfielder who scored 10 goals during an 11-year international career, played 79 games for his country, the fourth-longest career in Austrian soccer history. He will continue to play for league champions Austria Vienna, but said he had lost motivation since Austria failed to qualify for the 1986 World Cup.

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RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY JULY 26, 1985

FIRST RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 13 seconds.

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Ghadeer	Faisal Nashmy El Falez
2ND: M. Kals	Mohammad Maesh
3RD: Waheeb	Halel Noras El Falez

SECOND RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 48 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Khatar	Mishary El Bakheet
2ND: Ghazy	Sulman Mohammad Fajal
3RD: Falah	M. Mufeed
	Mohammad A. El Hady

THIRD RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 51 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Hanan Marlam	Hamad Jamany
2ND: Shahrizad	Ziad Abboud Nafie
3RD: Zaby El Mshakar	Talab A. El Kadri

FOURTH RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 2 minutes 1 second

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Shams Amman	Khalil Haddadin
2ND: Sary	Nimr El Hmoud
3RD: Mansour	Fahd Mithak
	El Swaer

FIFTH RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 2,000 metres
Time: 2 minutes 30 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: El Zafir	Mishal El Falez
2ND: Shamah	Ghalib Haddadin
3RD: Arobah	Hany El Hadeed

SIXTH RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Sarim	H.H. Late Sherif
2ND: El Hmady	Nasir Stable
3RD: Izat Ghandour	H.H. Late Sherif
	Nasir Stable

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Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour TV, central heating, telephone.

Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

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Mongolian Barbecue for lunch FRIDAY
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Come and taste our specialties
Open daily
12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - midnight

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Location: Shmeisani - west
Rent: Furnished JD 3,500 annually
unfurnished JD 3,000 annually
For more information call 664256 between 8 a.m. - 10 a.m. or between 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

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Location: Zahran District of Jabal Amman
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674028 after 2 p.m.

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<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420 RED DAWN (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 LOOKER (Colour) Performances: 12:3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155 BACHELOR PARTY Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573 TANK Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117 1- THE GIANTS 2- RETURN OF DRUNKEN BOSS (Colour) Performances: 12:3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 ANATER'S DISTRICT (Colour) Performances: 12:3-5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema Philadelphia GOODBYE MY LOVE Shows at 3:30 6:30/10:15 TEL: 34144-34149</p>
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Once the glamour sector with

picking up as high levels of capital

He said the odds remain against the opposition Labour Party winning a clear victory at the next general election, which could still be up to three years away.

At least 600,000 Americans and more than 200,000 Arabs are expected this year and the total number of visitors will be around to 6,750,000 according to Mr. Charalambos Lianeris, Middle East Director at the Greek National Tourist Organisation.

Among problems resulting from this, conference sources mentioned poor capital flows between banks, differing and even contradictory policies and regulations, and inadequate banking skills based on parochial attitudes. Bankers said that not only was

He said Arab banking must free itself from a dependence on foreign banks and strengthen national independence.

The conference is discussing whether this could be done by measures such as encouraging deposits in other Arab banks, developing a common currency — "an Arab dinar" — or making sound attempts to unify banking in the oil-rich Gulf states, sources said.

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Jordan Islamic Bank	4100	10963	2.690	2.650	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	14076	37580	2.660	2.640	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	7983	12996	1.620	1.610	1.000
Housing Bank	41034	71215	1.730	1.750	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	18103	28579	1.630	1.570	1.000
Petra Bank	250	1138	4.600	4.550	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	3475	3659	1.040	1.060	1.000
Jordan Finance House	167411	138899	0.840	0.840	1.000
Islamic Investment House	30731	71243	1.010	1.010	1.000
Jordan National Bank	154058	433617	2.730	2.850	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	1800	1134	1.140	1.130	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation (50%)	11043	5852	1.040	1.030	1.000
Darko Investment & Housing (75%)	939	470	0.750	0.750	1.000
Aqarco (75%)	2250	952	0.670	0.670	1.000
National Portfolio Securities (50%)	29107	7279	0.750	0.750	1.000
National Financial Investments	23600	20102	0.840	0.840	1.000
Jordan Leasing Equipment	2916	2012	0.690	0.690	1.000
Bank of Jordan	413	9905	23.500	23.250	5.000
Arab Bank Ltd.	4065	664279	156.000	168.500	10.000
Jordan Insurance	3133	30224	8.900	9.850	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1600	2064	1.290	1.290	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	13540	42127	3.160	3.100	1.000
Refoo Insurance (50%)	4911	1396	0.780	0.790	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	17192	26654	1.530	1.560	1.000
Arab International Hotels	17800	6766	0.380	0.390	1.000
Dar Al Sha'ab Press	500	365	0.770	0.730	1.000
National Shipping Lines	850	744	0.900	0.870	1.000
Petra Project & Leasing Equipment	5828	1689	0.800	0.780	1.000
Jordan Dairy	2717	2816	1.030	1.040	1.000
General Mining	1121	1945	1.760	1.720	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	10003	6013	0.610	0.600	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	18415	56428	3.000	3.090	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent	848	3281	3.980	3.900	1.000
National Steel Industries	8650	10809	1.250	1.250	1.000
Dar Al Dawa for Investment & Development	3790	5561	1.450	1.480	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	9180	7437	0.820	0.810	1.000
Jordan Ceramic	15200	15512	1.020	1.020	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboards Factories	2951	6590	2.300	2.210	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	5406	15462	2.950	2.930	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	11250	12489	1.110	1.110	1.000
Jordan Tanning	338	619	1.820	1.830	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	3290	987	0.310	0.280	1.000
National Industries	4400	2641	0.600	0.600	1.000
Chemical Industries	4633	4744	1.030	1.010	1.000
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	948	10657	11.000	11.500	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	7678	54027		6.980	5.000
Jordan Fertilisers	488	1972	4.070	4.070	10.000
Philadelphia Insurance	3500	4025	1.150	1.150	1.000
Jordan Glass Industry	3000	1500	0.500	0.500	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	1782	2415	1.370	1.360	1.000
Aladdin Industries	2005	1291	0.680	0.640	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	105	79	0.750	0.750	1.000
Arab Finance Co. (Jordan)	1031	1331	1.310	1.290	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	1676	1341	0.800	0.800	1.000
Arab Insurance	1150	966	0.850	0.840	1.000
Real Estate Financial Corporation (Refoo)	165	2516	20.000	15.250	2.000
Jordan Investment House (auctio)	107245	90100	0.840	0.850	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	250	263	1.100	1.050	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	200	1250	6.250	6.250	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	1541	3130	2.240	2.020	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	1000	330	0.380	0.330	1.000
Grand total	858,764	1,964,490			

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will express self very well and be very active, but teach early in life to listen more carefully to what others say. Give a well-rounded course of education since there are bound to be many changes during the lifetime.

The bank said it would raise interest rates on most individual deposits and on loans for capital

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TELLY'S ON THE BLINK

"Stanley is so out of shape. He has to warm up before he can do his warm-ups."

Answer here: ANYONE

lar. Arline?"	7	Carpenters and soldiers	BUSK	PANJA	AGHIE	
"Is she coming?"	8	"I'm on forever"	ASTI	CHANG	CAIRO	
Inferior	9	LaIr	UTIS	PISTO	ABEAM	
"The way of a man with —"	10	Reddy of song	SACKLE	LOTH	DANIN	
11	Yan men	11	ENOS	MAORAS		
Loses popularity	12	Fruit	PANJA	LODI	IONE	
13	Obligation	13	EXERT	REU	ANQUE	
Suit to —	14	Ordinary	RIED	RIOME	WENAN	
15	Emotionally related	15	HER	WYARD		
Flying toy	16	Mati Dillon	KERSEY	ELOIA		
-Hollow stem	17	23 Feudal estates	ALPERT	SHARK	SKIN	
24	Like	24	SHARK	KARL	LELA	
"Born Free" star	25	Subtle	OLDIE	ETIA	ALTA	
	26	"— Joy"	WEISNE	REAP	WINE	
	27	Revolve				
	28	Kind of nut				
DOWN		Kitchen				
Electric bow		Implement	44	Sound system part	51	Pre-nuptial party
Hairless	30	Shaw of music	45	Willy's foot	52	Stomach
Wound-sounding	31	Warrior	46	Amused	53	Gout belt
Worthless	32	Worthless	47	Snapshot	56	Dons to poets
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Pretoria continues mass arrests despite tough U.N. censure

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South African police said Saturday they have detained over 1,000 people under sweeping emergency powers, as the United Nations Security Council imposed its toughest anti-apartheid measures in eight years.

Police said another 125 people had been picked up since Friday under a state of emergency introduced in unrest-hit areas last Sunday, bringing the official tally of those held to 1,035.

Over 500 people have died during the last 17 months of widespread anti-apartheid violence throughout the country.

The U.N. Security Council in New York Friday night demanded that the state of emergency be repealed and urged all member states to apply voluntary sanctions against Pretoria.

It was the U.N.'s strongest action against South Africa since a mandatory arms embargo was imposed in 1977.

Police said unrest continued overnight and riot squads fired birdshot and teargas to disperse

protesters throwing stones in Guguletu black township near Cape Town, an area not under the state of emergency.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said South Africa rejected the U.N. Security Council vote as the work of "radical elements" at the United Nations, and "invalid" in terms of the U.N. Charter.

"South Africa is not a threat to peace, but the decision by the Security Council is a threat to the economic stability and progress for all states of southern Africa," he said.

Mr. Botha also said France's freeze on new investment in South Africa would mean lost business all over Africa, costing many French workers their jobs. He said the French, who co-sponsored the U.N. resolution, would learn "that

if you play with fire, you can burn your own hands."

"The door of the South African government is open for discussion," he added. "In the meantime and until peace and order is restored in all areas, the government will not allow the instigators of violence to succeed in their goal."

In Washington, the Reagan administration has toughened its stance on South Africa, publicly calling on Pretoria for the first time to lift its state of emergency and to abandon the policy of apartheid racial segregation.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, in the toughest U.S. statement since the week-old crackdown on black dissent against apartheid, Friday called on South Africa to restore civil liberties and open a serious dialogue with black leaders.

Calling the United States "a voice of reason," he said administration's policy of "constructive engagement" as opposed to threats or sanctions had brought some progress in South Africa and would continue.

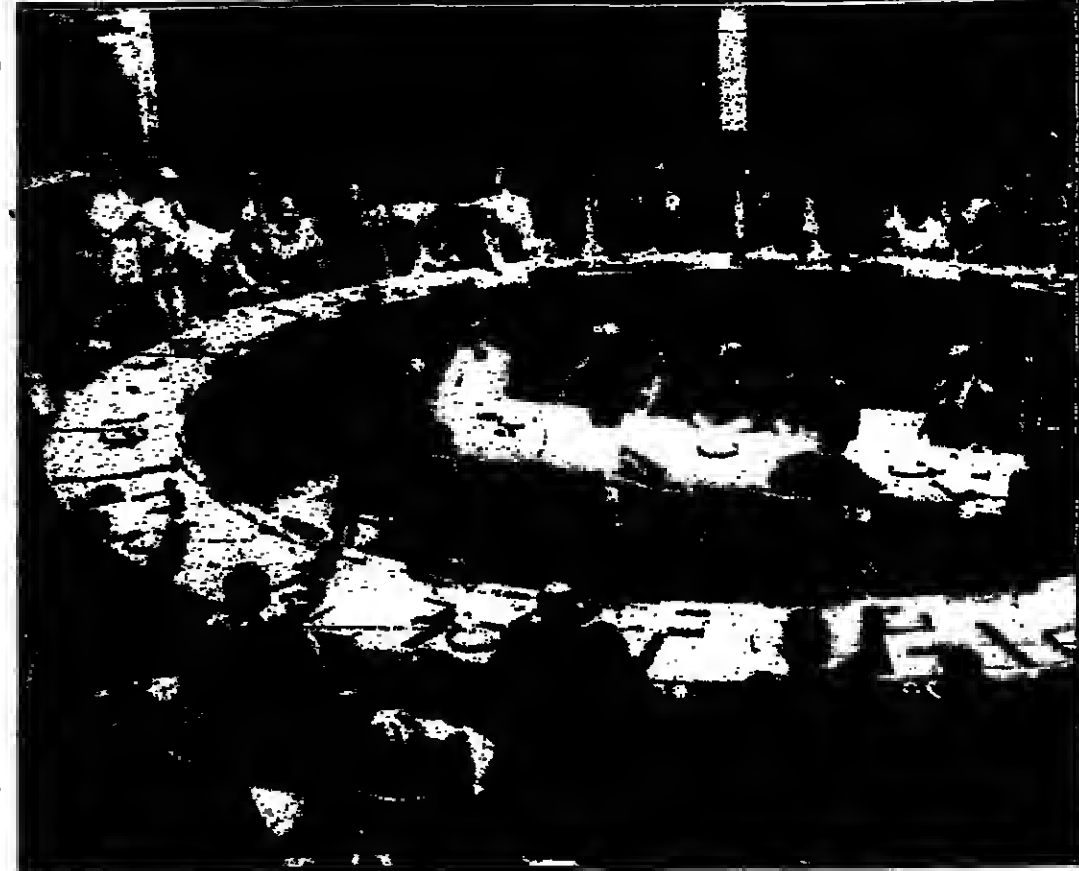
"I do not contemplate a wholesale change in U.S. policy," he told reporters.

But in the statement, the White House openly demanded that the state of emergency be lifted.

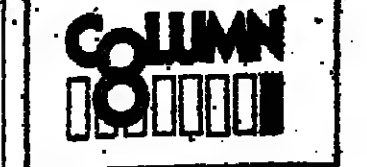
"We want the state of emergency removed," Speakes said. China has also condemned the state of emergency in South Africa and restated its support for opponents of the apartheid system, the People's Daily said.

"The Chinese government and people express their strong condemnation and moral indignation at these new atrocities by which the South African authorities are strengthening their racist rule," the Communist Party paper quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

"The obstinate persistence of apartheid by the South African authorities, their continued illegal occupation of Namibia and their disruption of stability in neighbouring countries are the root cause of turbulence in southern Africa," the spokesman said.



Members of the U.N. Security Council Friday vote on a resolution calling for worldwide voluntary sanctions to force South Africa to dismantle its system of race separation. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13-0, with the United States and Britain abstaining (AP wirephoto)



Saudi Arabia executes 2 rapists

BAHRAIN (R) — Two men were publicly executed by sword in Saudi Arabia for kidnapping and raping four boys aged four to 12, the Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry has announced. It did not identify the criminals nor the victims but said one of the two executed was a policeman.

Fires kill 1,246 people in China

PEKING (R) — Fires have killed more than 1,200 people in China this year and caused almost as much damage as in the whole of 1984, according to a fire official. The figures have prompted the state to tighten fire prevention laws and improve inadequate precautions, a Fire Control Bureau spokesman told the China Daily newspaper. He said the 1,246 people killed in the first six months of this year marked a four per cent decline on the same period of 1984. But damage totalled 159.5 million yuan (\$57 million) compared with 160.1 million (\$57.2 million) for the whole of last year. The figure did not include forest fires, mine disasters and blazes on military bases, the spokesman said. There have been 36 major fires this year, including a blaze which destroyed 1,700 homes and left 5,000 people homeless, he said. The paper did not say where this happened.

Policeman shot dead in Amritsar after Sikh rally

NEW DELHI (R) — A policeman was killed by gunmen in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar Saturday after moderate Sikhs endorsed Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Punjab peace pact, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

The news agency said a police officer was shot by two men riding a motorcycle outside the city's Guru Nanak University, named after a prominent Sikh teacher.

PTI quoted police as saying it was not immediately known whether the Sikh extremists were responsible for the killing.

The murder followed support by the main Sikh party, Akali Dal, for a package deal signed by Mr. Gandhi and party chief Hardrand Singh Longowal to end strife in Punjab state.

Thousands of Sikhs who gathered Friday in the Punjab town of Anandpur Sahib also agreed to

support Mr. Longowal's call to end the Akali Dal's three-year protest campaign for greater autonomy in the Sikh-majority state bordering Pakistan.

PTI said Mr. Longowal's authority as a moderate had been strengthened by the rally's decisions. Despite differences among party leaders and an outright rejection of the pact by hard-liners among India's 14 million Sikhs.

Wednesday's agreement was aimed at ending secessionist violence in the state and was a compromise between Sikh demands for autonomy and the government's stand.

PTI said police guarded Amritsar's Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, after militant youths shouted anti-Longowal slogans inside the temple complex and put up posters denouncing the Punjab settlement.

Obote toppled in coup

(Continued from page 1)

about their normal business.

Sources at the Defence Ministry said that before Saturday's developments Brig. Okello had been dismissed and ordered to report to army headquarters but had ignored the order.

Several other senior officers of the Acholi tribe had left their posts in the Kampala area and were believed to be with him.

Early this month heavy firing

broke out in Kampala between Acholi soldiers and others from the Langi tribe.

The Acholi complained the Langi were being given preferential treatment in promotions and had not suffered their share of casualties in clashes with anti-government guerrillas.

Anti-government rebels stepped up activities recently and this week took control of the town of Fort Portal, 300 kilometres west of here, according to reports.

Israel sets up 'security staff'

(Continued from page 1)

Arabs from their land. The extremists also blamed the Israeli government for the "continuing terrorism against Jews."

Right-wing Heolka Kohen, leader of the Hataha-Tsemet bloc in the Knesset, went even further by accusing the Labour-Likud coalition government of being "directly responsible for the killing of Jews."

She said "the government's hands were not clean of Jewish blood" since it released Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails last June. Ms. Kohen was referring to an exchange of Israeli and Palestinian prisoners which was strongly criticised by Jewish extremists.

A number of the freed Palestinians opted to continue to live with their families in the occupied territories and Palestinian observers in Amman said Saturday they feared that the freed detainees would be the first to be arrested by the Israeli occupation authorities.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported the formation of the "emergency general staff," predicted a surge of arbitrary measures, including mass arrests and house detention against Arabs in the West Bank in the wake of the Afula incident. The agency said that the new organisation was set up in the Jewish settlement of Beit El built on seized Arab land of the village of Beit-teen, north of El Birch.

Key West divers hoist up treasure worth \$25m

MIAMI (R) — Divers have hauled up a wooden chest of gold ingots and seven others with up to \$25 million worth of silver coins from a sunken Spanish galleon off the Key West coast, a spokeswoman for the salvage operation said.

"My voice is almost gone, partially from talking to the press and partially from screaming with joy," said Bleth McHaley, vice president of Treasure Salvors Incorporated.

Last Saturday the salvage firm, owned by 62-year-old treasure hunter Mel Fisher, discovered the bulk of the sunken riches of Nuestra Señora de Atocha, a Spanish galleon that sank in a hurricane in 1622.

The find, estimated at between \$300 million and \$400 million in gold, silver and jewels, capped a 16-year quest that had carried Fisher's salvage boats across hundreds of square miles of ocean.

"Never in modern times has anyone ever seen an intact treasure chest from a 17th Century shipwreck, let alone a treasure chest filled with gold bars," McHaley said Friday.

According to the Atocha's manifest, the 500-ton ship was also carrying about 300 gold bars for King Phillip's treasury in Madrid.

With salvage operations moving full speed ahead, Fisher has stationed armed guards at the wreck site to protect his booty from modern-day pirates.

He already is facing a legal challenge from rival treasure hunters intent on getting a share of the Atocha's undersea riches.

A federal judge is due to rule next week on Fisher's request for a two-year extension of a court order barring other salvagers from the Atocha wreck site. The ban expires in September.

The baiding, sun-bronzed treasure hunter, who lost a son and a daughter-in-law in a salvage boat accident 10 years ago, said he expects to collect five per cent of the loot. The rest will be divided among 600 investors and 85 treasure salvors employees.

Blast damages South African embassy in Lisbon

LISBON (R) — A bomb blasted the door of the South African embassy early Saturday and an anonymous call to a Portuguese News Agency claimed responsibility for a little-known organisation calling itself the Autonomous Revolutionary Group (GAR).

Police bomb disposal experts said they were still trying to establish the type of explosive used in the weak-to-medium power blast, which also damaged cars parked nearby.

The blast followed a meeting in Lisbon Friday at which Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama told visiting South African Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel of Portugal's concern at growing violence in South Africa and appealed for a rapid lifting of the state of emergency imposed in various areas.

Mr. Nel is in Portugal to attend the unveiling of a monument to Portugal's 800,000-strong community in South Africa.

High level radioactive plutonium found in New York water

NEW YORK (R) — Unusually high levels of radioactive plutonium have been found in New York's water supply following a threat by an anonymous letter-writer to poison reservoirs, Mayor Edward Koch has said.

But Mr. Koch, backed by an army of medical experts at a dramatic City Hall press conference, declared, "New York City water is absolutely safe to drink."

He said the level of plutonium found in the water was only a minute percentage of the danger level at which it can cause cancer in humans.

The mayor said the threat was made last April 1 by a man demanding that all charges be dropped against Bernhard Goetz, the so-called subway vigilante awaiting trial on attempted murder charges for shooting four black youths he said tried to mug him on an underground train.

Mr. Koch said that a few days after the threat was received on April 1, experts determined that unusually-high levels of cancer-causing plutonium tri-chloride was found in a selection of samples taken from the upstate reservoirs that serve this city of seven million.

Pastora's deputy abandons fight

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (R) — The deputy of Nicaraguan rebel leader Eden Pastora said Saturday he was giving up armed efforts to overthrow the left-wing government in Managua.

A statement issued by Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE) quoted Adolfo Popo Chamorro as saying he was withdrawing from military operations in favour of political work.

against the Nicaraguan leadership.

Chamorro was second-in-command to Pastora, also known as Commander Zero, who survived a helicopter crash last Tuesday with slight injuries.

"I am joining efforts to strengthen the national and international image of our movement," the statement said. Chamorro's decision spo-

lighted the flagging military fortunes of ARDE, one of several groups fighting the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Weakened by internal disputes, lack of weapons and limited funds, ARDE has been under intense military pressure since the 64,000-strong Nicaraguan army launched a major offensive on two fronts earlier this year.

Women's conference condemns racism

NAIROBI (R) — A U.N. women's conference which threatened to culminate after two weeks of stormy debate in a U.S. and Israeli walkout ended Saturday with delegates unanimously adopting a blueprint for the advancement of women.

A rupture was averted at the last minute Friday night when East European and Third World countries backed down from demands that the final document include a reference to Zionism as an obstacle to women's advancement.

Delegates finally agreed to adopt an alternative paragraph, which replaced the word Zionism with "racism and all forms of discrimination."

The main document, called "forward-looking strategies," was adopted by consensus, although the United States, Israel and Aus-

tralia had previously voted against a paragraph dealing with the plight of Palestinian women living in Israeli-occupied territories.

The U.S. delegation also voted against a clause supporting military, economic and political sanctions against South Africa, and one calling for a new international economic order.

The Nairobi meeting, officially a review and appraisal of the achievements of U.N. women's decade, was the scene of serious political divisions. Topics such as Zionism, apartheid, protectionism and military aggression were debated.

"Some parts of this (final) document, we had to signify our opposition to, because of their opposition to our policies, but there are other parts... particularly those that deal with the proper

concerns of this conference that caused no problem," U.S. delegation member Alan Lee Keyes said.

Some Western delegations had been worried that Third World and East European countries would try to put the document as a whole to a vote to try to retain contentious paragraphs but delegates Saturday welcomed the consensus.

Conference Chairman Letitia Shahani of the Philippines said the meeting "was a victory for everyone, primarily, it was a victory for women."

President Reagan's daughter Maureen, who led the U.S. delegation, told reporters she thought the conference would help the advancement of women although feminist issues hardly arose in the last three days.

Lange party popularity high in polls

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand's Labour government is as popular now as immediately before it won a landslide election victory a year ago, according to a new opinion poll.

The regular television survey released Friday showed 47 per cent of New Zealanders support Prime Minister David Lange's administration, the same level as before the election and four points

more than one month ago.

The conservative opposition National Party slipped to 40 per cent from 43 per cent.

Political analysts said the poll, taken a week ago, showed the government appeared to have emerged unscathed from the cancellation of the National Rugby Team's tour of South Africa and the announcement of 17 per cent inflation in its first year of office.

Mr. Lange's personal popularity rose by three points to 33 per cent, while national leader Jim McLeay dropped from six per cent to four per cent — far behind the 22 per cent given to former National leader Sir Robert Muldoon.

Mr. McLeay's rating was the lowest ever recorded in an opinion poll for the leader of one of the country's two main political parties.

Guadeloupe protesters clear barriers

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe (R) — Militant supporters of a failed separatist leader Saturday dismantled roadblocks they had set up during three days of violent protests on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe.

Witnesses said almost all main roads in and around the capital, early Saturday morning following a meeting late Friday night between leaders of the protesters and the territory's French administration.

The demonstrations began on Wednesday to back demands for the release of Georges Faisans, a pro-independence activist who has been on hunger strike in prison near Paris since June 3. He is serving a three-year sentence for assaulting a white teacher on the island.

Local officials said a coordinating committee which called a general strike on Wednesday held an emergency meeting Friday night after meeting French Commissioner Maurice Sabourin. The roadblocks began to be dismantled soon afterwards.

A Guadeloupe appeal court is due to meet by Monday to consider Faisans' case, court officials said. Faisans was transferred to a prison in Paris last month.

Local police have kept out of clashes with the protesters but white riot police and paramilitary gendarmes from France fought back protesters with batons and tear gas earlier in the week.

The locally-based contingent of about 120 riot police and gendarmes has been beefed up by 450 men flown in from France and the nearby French island of Martinique.

The latest contingent of 180 French policemen arrived from Paris Friday night.

The independence movements have so far refused to take part in elections on this island of 330,000 people, which owes its high living standard to generous subsidies from France.

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China plans dyke across Yangtze

PEKING (R) — China plans to build a 500 million yuan (\$178 million) dyke across the estuary of the Yangtze River to control silting of its navigable channels. The People's Daily said Saturday. The 6,000 kilometre river, the world's third longest after the Nile and the Amazon, carries about 500 million tonnes of silt down to the delta every year, the official paper said. The silt is narrowing the shipping channel and threatening to block access by deep-water ships to the giant New Baoshan iron and steel complex near Shanghai. The 20 kilometre dyke, made of sunken boxes of concrete, will direct the river's currents, the paper said. It added that work was to start soon.

Man, blind for 18 years, regains sight

DEWSBURY, England (AP) — A lawyer who had been totally blind for 18 years has received back his sight in what he said Friday was a miracle-working operation. Wan Yeo, a 56-year-old Scotsman of Chinese descent, went into Dewsbury General Hospital in northern England for a cosmetic operation on Monday to remove a cataract. Afterwards, when doctors removed the bandages, Yeo found that sight had been restored in his left eye. "I was told there was no hope and never thought about it. But when I opened my eyes, I saw a lovely young nurse. She looked quite beautiful," said Yeo, speaking from his hospital bed. "The doctors are openly calling it a miracle." A nurse at the hospital said doctors had not expected Yeo to regain his sight but were not calling the outcome a miracle. The nurse, who did not want to be identified, said Yeo could now read newspaper headlines and that doctors hoped his sight would improve enough to enable him to read smaller print. Yeo lost his sight because of Glaucoma 18 years ago. He had adjusted so well that he performed daredevil stunts to raise money for charities for the blind. The stunts had included hang gliding and riding a motorcycle around a race track. Because of the charity work, Queen Elizabeth II made him a member of the Order of the British Empire.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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U.S. WOMEN WIN OLYMPIAD

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ J7

♥ A7632

♦ A97

♣ 853

WEST

♠ 10943

♥ 310

♦ K6

♣ Q10572

EAST

♠ A852

♥ Q95

♦ Q10842

♣ A6

SOUTH

♠ KQ6

♥ K84

♦ QJ53

♣ KJ4

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass

2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

The U.S. team — Betty Ann Kennedy, Shreveport, La.; Jacqui Mitchell, Gall Meser, Judi Radin, Kathie Wel, all New York City; and Carol Sanders, Nashville, Tenn. — won the World Women's Team Olympiad, held recently in Seattle. In an exciting and close final, they held off a rally by Britain.

This deal is from a preliminary round match against Mexico. Judi Radin, South, opened a 13-15 no trump, and her partner's sequence was invitational and showed a five-card heart suit. With a maximum and "soft" points, South elected to play three no trump rather than

four hearts.

East won the opening club lead with the ace of clubs and returned the six. Declarer's jack lost to the queen and West knocked out declarer's stopper. On this trick East made the delicate error of sluffing a spade.

Declarer led a spade to the jack and ace and East made the good shift in a diamond in an attempt to knock out dummy's ace. Declarer inserted the queen and captured West's king with the ace. Since West could not be allowed to gain the lead, declarer had to tackle hearts in such a way that East would have to win a heart trick.

A spade in the queen provided the entry for a low heart lead. Had West produced the five, declarer would have covered with the six and been safe on any 3-2 heart division. But when West produced an honor, declarer had to hope that she held only two hearts. Declarer rose with dummy's ace, cashed the king of hearts and king of spades, then exited with a heart.

Fortunately, this trick was won by East, who was down to nothing hearts in suit. Her last away from the ten was run to the nine, and dummy suddenly had an entry to the good hearts.

In the other room the Mexicans reached four hearts. They lost a trick in each suit, so the U.S. gained 10 International Match Points.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Tender No. TCC 8/85

For the Production of:
a) The 1985 Telephone Directory
(White Pages)
b) Jordan's Commercial Directory
(Yellow Pages) through a five year contract

TCC, the Telecommunications Corporation announces the above mentioned tender for the production of White Pages directory and Yellow Pages (Commercial) directory.

Tenderers are at liberty to quote for part (a) or part (b) or for both. Preference will be given to tenderer winning both sections (a) - (b).

Tenderers interested to participate may obtain a copy of the Tender Documents from Secretary of Tender Committee/TCC headquarters/ Tower Building/Prince Moh'd Street, against a non-refundable amount of JD (50).

Offers will be received at TCC headquarters up to 14.00 hours on Sunday, 8/10/1985.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General